THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1903. NO. 41.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., June 8—Butter firm; at 22; 440 tubs offerings, 165 sold. Output for the week, 828,000 lbs.

Wm. Kelly was a Chicago visitor on Tuesday.

Dont fail to attend the chicken pie dinner June 17.

Oats and corn for sale by C. G. King, Grass Lake. 40w2

Lou Hegeman, of Wilmot, was calling on Antioch friends Tuesday.

Master Joe. Drom, of Genoa Junction, is visiting with relatives here this week.

Miss Tessie Cunningham, of Millburn, was an Antioch caller Monday.

The Lake County Board of Supervisors were in session the forepart of the week.

Mrs. S. F. Grice was called to Indiana last week to attend the funeral of a brother

Deputy Treasurer Fred Ames and lady friend, of Waukegan, were over Sunday visitors.

Elio Butrick has sold her residence on south Main street to Mrs. Mary Barber. Consideration $775.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Harvey Watson, of Chicago, was out the latter part of last week visiting his parents and calling on Antioch friends.

Mrs. H. Delaney and children left on Wednesday for Philadelphia, Pa., where they will make it their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hathaway and Mrs. R. Johonnott drove to Zion City Tuesday to view the sights of Dowie's model city.

Mrs. E. J. Aikin left on Saturday for Elgin to attend the funeral of her aunt. She also spent a few days visiting relatives and friends.

Parties who desired room moulding in the spring, and could not obtain it on account of the strike, can find any style they wish at Beswick's studio.

The dances at Selter's Summer Resort will be held every Saturday evening during the season. Frey's orchestra of Chicago will furnish the music.

For Sale—A two seated surrey, a Mosler safe, an ice box, an extension ladder, a road cart, one light wagon, pair of light bobs. Inquire of A. G. Watson, Antioch.

Wanted— Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kles, 163 Randolph St., Chicago. 22tf

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will give a picnic and chicken pie dinner at Crowley's grove, Cross Lake, June 17. Should the weather be unfavorable on that day come to the Woodman hall for your chicken pie dinner 25c.

Our Main street is beginning to look more like a pasture than a street. The grass and weeds have been allowed to grow so that the sidewalks are in places being encroached upon. Will our city dads please order out the mower?

The opening dance at the Queen of the West will be held Saturday evening, June 20. Frey's orchestra, of Chicago, will furnish the music and a good time is assured. These dances will be held every Saturday evening during the season.

On Sunday, June 14, the Wisconsin Central railroad will run an excursion to Waukesha, with side trips to Waukesha Beach, and Milwaukee. Train will leave Antioch at 10:03 a. m., returning will leave Waukesha at 7:55 p. m. Tickets for the round trip 75 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Bogart, of Hawkeye, Iowa, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Harrison over Sunday. They started for the east Monday where they will visit relatives and friends in the state of Maine. They expect to remain until September.

Saturday evening, June 13, there will be a dance at the Chas. E. Herman Bluff Lake Resort. These dances are under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Turner, and those who have attended speak in the highest terms of their ability as entertainers. Good music will be furnished and the tickets will be only 50c.

The weather report for the month of May, as furnished by J. C. James, Jr., was as follows: Maximum temperature 72; minimum temperature 51; hottest days 85 degrees on the 17, 18 and 22; coldest day 33 on the 8th; greatest daily rain 46 on the 9th; total rain fall 3.65; clear days 14; partial cloudy 10; cloudy 7.

L. M. Haynes was a Chicago visitor Monday.

L. B. Grice was transacting business at the county seat Wednesday.

New lot of picture mouldings just in at Beswick's. Bring in your pictures to be framed.

The Kenosha College of Commerce base ball team has been doing some excellent work, so far having lost but two games, one at the hands of Racine College and the other by the Racine high school team. Last Friday they defeated the Kenosha high school team 7 to 2, and Saturday it defeated the strong Somers team 11 to 5. Much credit is due the good work of the battery, Foster, Burke and Taylor.

Miss Lillie Watson left on Tuesday for Racine where she will visit with relatives and friends for two weeks. Miss Watson has for the past two years taught at the Channel Lake school where she has given general satisfaction, and the coming year she has been engaged by the board of education of Grays Lake to fill an important and advanced position in their village school.

Mr. R. W. Churchill, who we mentioned last week as locating at Grayslake and who will visit Antioch each week, graduated June 6 from the Chicago and Kent College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law from the Lake Forest University, and was awarded the T. H. Flood & Co.'s prize of $50 for the best thesis upon a written subject chosen by the faculty. Mr. Churchill was admitten to the bar upon examination in February last.

The many Antioch friends of Mrs. Delia Gaggin Sherwood will be pleased to learn that she has secured the principalship of the Rockefeller school and will teach there instead of at Grayslake, as heretofore stated. The position will carry with it considerable responsibility and a nice increase of salary, the latter, we presume. Mrs. Sherwood can take care of and we are sure that she has sufficient ability to look after the former in a manner that will redound to her own credit and the satisfaction of the faculty, pupils and school board of Rockefeller. The News wishes her success in her new field of usefulness and labor.

Farewell Reception.

On Thursday evening of this week the Court of Honor held a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James Gerred who are about to move to Ingleside.

For the past six months Mr. Gerred has been recorder and Mrs. Gerred acted as grand marshal, these positions they have filled with credit to themselves and honor to the Court. Mr. Gerred has been very active in promoting the welfare of this society, having been instrumental in securing many additional members to the order and this reception is but a slight token of the esteem in which they are held by the lodge. They will be missed not only by the Court but by a host of friends who wish them success in their new home.

Canada Thistle Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all property owners, occupiers or renters, in the town of Antioch, to cut all Canada Thistles and noxious weeds growing on their land or upon the highway along and in front of their land, before allowing the same to mature seed, under penalty of the law as prescribed by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

FRANK PITMAN, SR.
Thistle Commissioner.

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A Puzzle Worth Having

Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, New Jersey, whose advertisement appears in our paper regularly, will mail to anyone sending a two-cent stamp to pay postage, one of his new German Syrup and August Flower Puzzles, made of wood and glass. It amuses and perplexes young and old. Although very difficult, it can be mastered. Mention this paper.

Black Pasture Land for Rent.

One 40 acre plot joining Thomas Moran on the east and Louis Popahl on the south.

One 40 acre plot joining Mike Hoye on the north and August Pasch on the south.

For terms apply at once to Mrs. E. R. Wills, 676 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 30tf

In a Queer Predicament.

Rev. J. S. Henry of Marion, Ky., has been for several months suffering great inconvenience on account of the smallness of his feet as compared with his body. He weighs 250 pounds and has a No. 5½ or 6 boot. He is increasing in weight and it is becoming difficult and painful for him to walk. He cannot stop his body from growing and cannot induce his feet to keep pace, and the question of locomotion is worrying him.

Prairie Dogs Must Go.

The Texas legislature has passed a law providing for the extermination of prairie dogs.

DRIVEN OUT BY FLOODS

10,000 ILLINOIS FLOOD VICTIMS HOMELESS

Entire Population of the Cities Venice, Madison and Granite City Driven Out by Mississippi River.

The rising water in the tri-cities, the break in the Cahokia backwater levee, and the report that the Mississippi is yet to rise three feet, spread terror through the flood district Tuesday. The result was the practical depopulation of the towns.

Venice, Madison and Granite City had not 5 per cent. of their nominal population at 6 o'clock. The flood rose fully two feet in the tri-cities, rendering the situation much worse than it was the day before.

Despite the heroic efforts which have been made for a week past, the flood has now seized upon practically the entire inhabited portion of the East Side with the exception of the higher portions of East St. Louis, which are not yet out of danger.

A west wind banked the water of the Mississippi up against the east shore, caused new breaks in the levees and the first serious break in the backwater levee.

Water coming down from the breaks in the principal levees overflowed in the farm lands to the river line as far as the Chicago & Alton tracks and then spread over the tracks and the tri-cities.

Fully another foot of water is sure to cover the unfortunate towns before the flood abates, and the destruction which this added rise will work cannot be considered without pity.

Not ten blocks in Venice remained out of water and mile after mile of houses, manufacturing plants, etc., stand desolate and deserted in the flood without a living near them.

Hundreds of the frailer structures of the tri-cities have disappeared from the face of the earth forever.

Ten thousand homeless ones are being accommodated as comfortably as possible in St. Louis, East St. Louis, Alton, Mattoon and other towns.

The report of a three-foot rise in the river itself was taken to the east side by men in a skiff, who claimed they were sent over to warn the tri-cities.

The report so alarmed many that they left their homes and the towns without stopping to collect their own more valuable personal property.

Steamers, launches and rowboats, carrying supplies from St. Louis, decreased suffering in the flooded district measurably.

The relief work in Madison and Venice was done indiscriminately, the boats taking supplies wherever it was learned they were needed.

In Granite City the relief work was better organized. Few persons are in actual need at that place.

No more bodies were found but a report gained circulation that a woman, her baby and seven men were drowned on Third street, near the railroad depot, in Madison while trying to escape from the flood.

The current at that point was a perfect torrent, and the bodies were swept away. Refugees, who had narrow escapes themselves, tell of the drowning, but do not know the names of the victims.

They say that a boat was capsized throwing all its occupants into the water.

River pirates, thieves and thugs of all descriptions are looting and robbing at their hearts' content the stricken east side cities.

Helpless people from the flooded districts say that many unfortunates lost clothing and other valuables through these wretches who hover around the deluged towns like vultures around carrion. They go from place to place in skiffs and have no trouble so far in defying capture or identification.

The rise of the backwater on East St. Louis caused the hopes of the residents of that city, which had risen high with the promise of a fall in the Mississippi, to sink again.

Hundreds of weary men took up the shovel again and began desperately throwing up temporary dykes to stay the course of the flood.

There has been no attempt at resumption of railroad traffic between St. Louis and East St. Louis.

No trains are crossing the Eads bridge and the Merchants bridge has been out of service since Saturday.

All railroad connections between St. Louis and Illinois has been abandoned.

Passengers, baggage and mails from the east are being transferred across the river by the excursion steamer Spread Eagle.

The railroad losses are so far estimated at $3,000,000. They may be double that sum before the flood subsides.

Venice, Madison and Granite City are buried in the sea of waters.

Here and there a roof and many trees mark the sites of these thriving little cities.

The Deepest Atlantic Sounding.

The deepest Atlantic sounding yet discovered is 27,366 feet. It was taken 100 miles north of Porto Rico. The Pacific has a spot near Guam 4,300 feet deeper.

Picnic at Cross Lake.

On Saturday last occurred the annual picnic given by Abe Crowley to a number of his friends who had in early youth imbibed the spirit of Isaac Walton to angle with the rod, allowing however modern appliances to supplant the willow rod and bent pin of the disciple of piscatorial art. The day was an ideal one and the fish bit ravenously, so much so that in a short time a fine string was landed and a halt called, as Jim Kaye was noticed to rub the back of a large frog with a silver dollar as a "good luck" talisman or as a counteracting influence over the "hodo" cast over the waters by Jim Britton and some other fellows who were never known to land anything bigger than a perch. At this juncture in the proceedings Abe called a halt on the sport as he felt certain the biggest bass in the lake would fall victim to Kaye's prowess and cards were then introduced while a committee prepared the fish already caught for the mess table. At this stage in the proceedings E. C. Sabin lined up the company and took a very good picture of them including the large string of fish captured in the lake. Abundant refreshments were served to which all did ample justice and a most enjoyable day was spent. For about twelve years an outing of this kind has been held in Mr. Crowley's grove on Cross Lake and the outing this year was one of the most enjoyable of the many held there. Among those present were Messrs. J. B. Burnette, John Spafford, R. J. McDougall, Cyrus Proctor, James Britton, Egbert Hoysradt, John Drury, Walter Crowley, Hiram Bryant, James Kaye, J. G. Rinear, A. D. Webb, Escar Carman, Thede Benedict, Ed. Wells, Joseph Savage, Abe Crowley, B. F. Van Patten, E. C. Sabin and several campers who were camping on the shore of the lake. Mr. Hammond, the new proprietor of Greenacre Farm was a guest of the company at dinner and greatly enjoyed meeting with so many old settlers of the surrounding country.

Hockney—Shenning Nuptuals.

On Thursday, June 4, a pleasant gathering occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Shenning, Silver Lake, Wis., to solemnize the marriage of their daughter, Edith to Mr. Chester Hockney, of Antioch. Soon after five o'clock the wedding march was played by the orchestra and the bridal pair passed into the parlor accompanied by the Misses Hockney, Blem and Mathews, and Messrs Hockney, Granson, Taylor and Lux. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Montague of Salem, who tied the knot securely. After bestowing congratulations upon the happy couple, all proceeded to the dinning room where an elaborate dinner was served.

The reception given in the evening in honor of the happy couple was an event long to be remembered by all who attended. Nearly two hundred guests were present and nothing was left undone to make this the most enjoyable event of the season. The many friends were invited to a sumptuous repast to which all did ample justice. The evening was spent at the dance hall where young and old went to trip the light fantastic till a late hour.

The bride is a popular young lady and a prime favorite with all who know her. The groom is a well known and highly respected young man, who has been a resident of Antioch all his life. Mr. and Mrs. Hockney will make their home at Silver Lake. The News joins with a host of friends in wishing them a long and happy life.

The Gentle Art of Courtesy.

Talk about European politeness! How is this for American manners? Tom and his fiancee were jogging home from a fox chase in North Carolina when a big black horse came charging down the hill behind them. They hadn't thought much of the rider's horsemanship on the field, but he was sitting down to his work now, and had a jaw like Gibson's version of Richard Harding Davis. The horse had one of the same kind, and a Roman nose. Tom pulled to one side of the road and his companion to the other, while between them rushed that black simoom. The man on his back was in very real danger, but as he bolted past them he actually bowed, to the awful detriment of his balance, and called out:

"I beg your pardon."

Under the circumstances that was a triumph of politeness.

Seek for Best Cotton.

The British Cotton-Growing association is sending missions to study the growth of cotton in different soils to secure the best seeds, and to distribute these to colonial natives in Egypt, the Egyptian Soudan, India, the Oceanic islands, Uganda, East Africa, and more particularly in West Africa at Sierra Leone, Lagos and the lower Niger.

What Started the Scrap.

Larry—"Oi'd hov yez to know that me grandfather niver showed his heels on th' battlefield."

Denny—"Bedad, thin, Oi suppose he retreated backwards."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE PRESIDENT HAS RETURNED FROM HIS TRIP

Wall Street Will Support any Candidate the Democrats Put Up to Defeat Roosevelt.

The President has returned to Washington, physically none the worse for a trip that would have completely exhausted a less vigorous constitution, he says himself that he has been benefited by it, he returns to Washington with a keener appreciation of the needs of the great nation for whose welfare he is so largely responsible, and a greater love if that were possible, for the country which has greeted him on every side with unbounded enthusiasm. In a word, Mr. Roosevelt returns to Washington in closer touch with the great American people. That he feels this is evident from remarks he has made to several friends.

As Mr. Roosevelt again takes up the reins of government he finds no easy task before him. An appalling scandal has developed in the Postoffice Department during his absence, a scandal which he feared even before he left Washington, but which no political considerations induced him to attempt to smother, regardless of the fact that the country was approaching a great election, an election which would determine his own political future, he gave orders to probe the irregularities in the Postoffice to the bottom, to hew to the line with but one end in view, the purification of the service. Warm political friends urged him to permit existing conditions to remain undisturbed until after election but he refused. Theodore Roosevelt is alone responsible for the relentless investigation into postoffice methods now being pursued and it is with bad grace that partisan papers attempt to cast reflections on an administration which has da red to uncover the sore that it might be healed.

There is rejoicing in one division of the Postoffice Department, however. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has just rendered a decision which makes it possible to exclude from the mails a great class of publications which was never intended should have the privilege of the pound rate of postage, accorded to newspapers. This class is composed of books published in serial form as, for instance, the Lakeside Library the Summer Library, etc. The publishers have been in the habit of complying with the technical provisions of the law and when finally denied the one cent rate they appealed to the courts with the result above noted. Another class of publication which will be barred from the newspaper rate is composed of alleged magazines made up of sheet music. The most important feature of the decision in this latter case is the affirmation by the court, of the Postmaster General's contention that his decision as to what is and what is not entitled to newspaper rates is a "ministeral act" which cannot be reviewed by the courts.

Authoritative information has reached our correspondent of the organization of the Wall street and trust interests in New York with the hope of defeating President Roosevelt in the next election. These men say they will support any candidate the democrats put up and advise the democrats to nominate a free silver man so as to be sure of capturing the Bryan vote. This does not mean of course that they have been converted to free silver or free trade but they have found President Roosevelt unyielding to the pressure they have presumed to exert and they believe that a democrat candidate, whose election was accomplished by their money, would feel so deeply under obligations to them that he would be as putty in their hands. Even though the election of such a man might result in the election also of a democratic House of Representatives, they appreciate that not for many years would it be possible to change the political complexion of the Senate and there would be, therefore a deadlock in Congress if the democrats attempted to enact any law other than the routine appropriation bills. That such a combinatin can command sufficient votes to elect a President is not regarded as probable, but that it may succeed in making trouble for the republicans is possible.

An effort has been made recently to attach undue significance to the movement of the Asiatic squadron from Japan to China, near Chee Fu. The movement is explained by the Navy Department as being nothing out of the ordinary, the most plausible reason being that the naval situation there affords the most available opportunities for manoeuvers. It is further stated that the fleet always makes an annual visit to that place.

College Diploma Needed.

A college diploma is now prerequisite to entrance in the school of law, of divinity or of medicine at Harvard.

Bjornson Not a Rich Man.

In the tax list of Aulestad, Norway, Bjornstjerne Bjornson's income is put down at $2,800 and his property is assessed at about $25,000.

CHURCH NOTES.

M. E. CHURCH.

Children's day next Sunday.

Baptism of Children next Sunday morning.

The Nightingale Colored Male Quartette will give a concert at the Methodist church June 17.

The infant daughter of John W. and Eva McLain was baptized at the church last Sabbath morning.

The annual collection for education will be taken next Sunday morning. More than 12,000 students have been aided by this fund.

Subject of editorial next Sunday evening is "Wanted a Friend." Epworth League at 7:00 o'clock evening services at 7:45. Strangers always welcome. Pews free.

The Nightingale Colored Male Quartette assisted by Madam Virginia Green, colored soloist, will give a concert Wednesday evening, June 17, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Admission 25 cents.

Hear the colored male quartette and Madam Virginia Green, the colored queen of soloists, in plantation melodies and jubilee songs of the freedman, Wednesday evening, June 17. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The services at the Christian church next Sunday at 10:30, subject "Faithfulness." Sunday evening, 7:45, subject "Influence." All are cordially invited.

ALASKA A GREAT COUNTRY.

People of the Rest of the United States Do Not Understand Its Extent.

The present collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska, Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, formerly in the revenue cutter service, has recently been in Washington conferring with treasury officials. He says: "The only trouble with Alaska is that the people of the United States do not know what a country it is. A campaign of education in the United States would add to the population of Alaska by many thousands and would soon make it one of the great countries of the world. The possibilities of the territory are beyond comprehension. Leaving out mining—for everybody knows that Alaska is rich in gold and silver—the future of the territory will be a brilliant one of commerce, cattle-raising and agriculture and fishing. There is the greatest ignorance about Alaska. Why, some of the rich islands of the territory are larger than several of the small states of the United States. There is a coast line to Alaska of 25,000 miles.

"The people in the States associate Alaska with seals and icebergs, and whenever Alaska is mentioned that is about the first and only thing that comes to the mind, unless it is something remote about gold discoveries. All winter at Sitka the thermometer never went below 8 degrees above zero. I believe the weather reached that point a number of times the last winter in Washington. There are 2,000 miles of coast in southern Alaska where the temperature is never below 8 degrees above zero and where it is as mild in the dead of winter as in half of the United States. Just think of that!

"The grass in spring and summer grows temptingly green and cattle and sheep grow fat and contented. As to vegetables, there is hardly a place in Alaska where they will not attain splendid growth. Of course the interior of Alaska, far back from the coast, is cold and the summer short, but there are hundreds and thousands of the most fertile valleys in the interior where vegetables will grow easily. Sitka is no further north than Glasgow, Edinburgh or Copenhagen, and its climate is more temperate than any of them."

First Piano in 1775.

A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country.

Corkwood Casks the Best.

Casks of corkwood weight only 30 pounds and a similar cask of hardwood weighs 80 pounds. These casks, which were recently invented by a resident of Algeria, are non-conductors of heat and cold, and the staves do not warp.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	26@28c
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$8 00 @ $10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$16 00
Middlings	17 00@20
Gluton	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 6 50
Hogs—Dressed	7 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	13c
Ducks	11c
Geese	11c
Chickens—Live weight	8c

WHO WAS GUILTY

A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"You are quite sure," I said, somewhat startled, "that you are not misguided by prejudice? What I mean is, that your impressions are not favorable to Mlle. Rosalie?"

"They are not, sir. If she has a sweetheart, what reason can there be for so much secrecy? When I have approached them—and I beg you to believe that I have always come across them by accident—they have stopped talking and have shrunk away from observation, the man especially. Once I am certain they were quarreling. They seemed to be threatening each other. That is all I have to tell, sir."

"Have you met the man at other times, when he was alone?"

"I can's say, sir. I never saw his face; he seemed to take great pains to hide it from me."

"One more question, Fleetwood. Ivybush Lane is a lonely spot which one would not traverse for pleasure on darksome nights. What took you there?"

"It is near the graveyard, sir, where my wife is buried."

His voice trembled with emotion. I pressed his hand.

"Let us keep this to ourselves," I said, presently. "It will be the wiser course. When my daughter is married Mlle. Rosalie will leave our service."

At this moment, as Fleetwood was about to leave me, Eunice danced up to us. It was a pleasure to look upon her bright face, beaming as it was with happiness. Love's summer was hers; her life was filled with heavenly joy. In her hand she held two posies.

"Mlle. Rosalie arranged them," she said. "She has the most exquisite taste. One for you, papa; and one for you, Mr. Fleetwood."

Neither she nor my wife ever addressed him as an ordinary servant. He accepted the posy reluctantly. A gift from the hands of Eunice would have delighted him; but this from Mlle. Rosalie, I saw, was repugnant to him.

"She has been speaking in such praise of you, Mr. Fleetwood!" continued Eunice. "You have quite won her heart. You ought to be proud; she is so sweet and good. Papa," she said, as we walked a little aside from Fleetwood, "you have a perfume about you; have you been scenting yourself?"

"No, my darling," I said, laughing at the question. "But now you mention it, I have had the fancy myself that there was something more fragrant than usual about me this morning."

I sniffed up, and Eunice followed my xample merrily.

"I know what it is, papa;" she said, suddenly; "it is wood-violet. That is Mlle. Rosalie's favorite perfume."

"Indeed, Eunice," I said; "I was not aware of it. Somebody has been sprinkling it upon me, I suppose. There, run away. Fleetwood, I want you to go into the town for me and get me some books; I made out the list last night."

Fleetwood, at my summons, came to my side, and I put my hand in the breast pocket of my coat for the list I had written. I drew it out, with something soft—a lady's handkerchief, from which floated the faint perfume of wood-violet. As I held the handkerchief, in some astonishment, in my hand, wondering how it could have got into my pocket, my eyes lighted upon a name embroidered in a corner of the delicate trifle—the name of Rosalie. Involuntarily the handkerchief fell from my hand, and fluttered to the ground, and before I had time to stoop and pick it up Mlle. Rosalie darted forward, and, seizing it, thrust it hastily into her pocket.

"Thank you," she said, softly; "thank you so much!"

She tripped away, and Fleetwood, taking the list which I mechanically held out to him, walked thoughtfully from the garden, his head bent upon his breast.

It was this incident of Mlle. Rosalie's handkerchief which caused me so much discomfiture. I had no remembrance whatever of placing it there.

CHAPTER IV.

Living in some style, as may be gathered from what I have already narrated, it may be supposed that I was rich. I was not. I paid no rent for the house in which we resided, neither was it mine; and the money which supported it came not from my own resources. I will briefly describe the peculiar nature of my private affairs.

My father, for some years of his life an opulent man, lost his fortune when I was very young, partly through the treachery of a friend, partly through unwise speculation, and from the day of his ruin was dependent upon his wife's brother, a gentleman of great wealth.

Mr. Wilmot was at once generous and eccentric. He never had any great idea of my father's business capacities; and it is doing him no injustice to say that he was self-willed and obstinate, and that he entertained the idea that he should be not only a law unto himself, but to other people as well. It was through his assistance that my father extricated himself honorably from his business difficulties, and when they were settled my uncle refused to re-establish him.

"You shall have a life of ease and happiness," said Mr. Wilmot, "and shall run no more risks."

To this end he promised my father an income sufficiently large to maintain the social standing to which he had been accustomed. The promise was faithfully kept. At the end of every six months a sum was placed in the bank to my father's credit. In fulfillment of the arrangement; and Mr. Wilmot, who was and who remained a bachelor, gave us to understand that at his death we should inherit the whole of his wealth. Neither of my parents lived long to enjoy the life of luxurious ease for which Mr. Wilmot's generosity provided, and I remained the sole recipient of his kindness. He paid liberally for my support and education; and it was with his concurrence that I became engaged to the lady I married. On that occasion he purchased the little estate in Sevenoaks, to which I took my wife, and devised it to me in his will. Therefore, I was entirely dependent upon him during his lifetime.

At the time of my daughter's engagement Mr. Wilmot was absent from England, and I had no means of placing myself in communication with him. He was passionately fond of travel, and was in the habit of making long disappearances. During these periods it was his whim to be troubled by no correspondence whatever, either from his friends or business agents. He wrote to them from time to time, but never gave an address, nor would he consent to receive replies from them except upon matters of the highest private importance. All letters for him were addressed, by request, to a firm of lawyers in London, who conducted his affairs, and there they accumulated until his return home.

On the day that Mr. Clanronald asked of me the hand of Eunice for his son, I wrote to these lawyers, saying that I had something of interest to communicate to Mr. Wilmot, and that I should feel obliged to them if they would give me his address. Their reply was to the effect that they had received strict instructions from their client to give his address abroad to no person whatever, and that they could make no exception in my favor. I wrote again, asking, if I sent a letter to Mr. Wilmot under cover to them, whether they would forward it to him. They replied that here again the instructions under which they acted were so strict and peremptory that they could not depart from them. All letters which they received for Mr. Wilmot were dropped in sealed boxes, of which he had the keys. Once more I wrote, inquiring whether they were expecting Mr. Wilmot's return home. In reply they stated that they did not know when he would return. Nothing was left for me to do but to write to Mr. Wilmot, acquainting him with the fact of my daughter's engagement, and giving him every information in my power of the standing and character of the family into which she was about to marry. In this letter I made a delicate reference to the subject of settlements; and said that in my interview with Mr. Clanronald I had been compelled to ask for a postponement of this branch of the matter until my uncle returned to England.

It was with a feeling of joy that one morning, among my letters, I recognized the handwriting of Mr. Wilmot. His letter, which I read with eagerness and anxiety, was addressed from Norway, and in it I received the welcome intelligence that we might expect his return to England within three months from the date of his writing. This information enabled me to give a satisfactory answer to Mr. Clanronald, who, in the course of the day, made an indirect reference to the uncompleted business of my daughter's settlements. It was not the first time that he had made such a reference, and hitherto I had always experienced a feeling of awkwardness in meeting it. Now I was quite at my ease.

"I have received a letter," I said, "from Mr. Wilmot, who is at present in Norway, and within three months all will be arranged."

"Mr. Wilmot?" said Mr. Clanronald, in a tone of inquiry; and it was only then it struck me that I had never mentioned my uncle's name before to him—there being, indeed, no special reason for it.

"My mother's brother," I said, "who has made the most handsome promises in respect to Eunice's future."

"Yes, yes!" said Mr. Clanronald, and seemed to ponder upon the name, and not with pleasure, but nothing more was said.

My uncle's letter contained something which I then regarded as of small importance, but which, in the near future, was destined to bring about the peril of my life. It was included in the following words:

"Very soon after my return to England it is my intention to pay you a visit at Boscombe Lodge, and to trespass upon your hospitality for a few days. Meanwhile you can confer an obligation upon me. I have given Mr. Leonard Mortlock, a young gentleman in whom I take a deep interest, and who for three months has been my companion in my travels, a letter of introduction to you, which he will present in person. I wish him to become acquainted with you and your family; I wish you to make a friend of him. Any social courtesies and kindness which you can show him I shall regard as extended to myself. You will find him an agreeable and charming person, and it will afford me pleasure to learn that the association has been mutually pleasant."

The request, which could not have been more distinctly conveyed, was to me and my wife a law, and we decided that when Mr. Leonard Mortlock made his appearance we would ask him to make our house his home for a while. My wife set about at once making the necessary preparations for the expected visitor. We had ample accommodations at our disposal, there being at least half a dozen spare roms in our house. Eunice assisted to make the preparations, delighted at the opportunity of doing something in return for Mr. Wilmot's great generosity. Two days after the receipt of my uncle's letter Mr. Mortlock sent in his card, and was warmly welcomed.

He was a man of good education, agreeable manners and smooth speech; and we judged his age to be thirty. From his conversation it was clear that he had seen a good deal of the world; and when I invited him to stay with us as long as he wished to remain in the neighborhood, he accepted the invitation with cordiality. I looked upon him as much my uncle's guest as ours, and he was welcome to remain as long as it suited his convenience and pleasure.

He was soon at his ease with us, and we with him. My wife pronounced him to be a gentleman, and I concurred; Mlle. Rosalie said that he was "delightful," and was not backward in showing him attentions.

Mr. Mortlock had much to tell us of Mr. Wilmot, whom he evidently knew better than we did. He dilated upon my uncle's uniform kindness and consideration for others, upon his sound opinion of men and things, and, incidentally, upon his strength of character.

"What I admire in him," said Mr. Mortlock, "is that, once having taken a certain view, once having resolved upon a certain course, he is not to be turned from it by any arguments that can be advanced against it."

During the week a small matter somewhat ruffled me. I was taking the letters out of the post-bag, preparatory to sending them to the postoffice by the hands of Samuel Fleetwood, when Mr. Mortlock said:

"I beg your pardon. I have dropped a letter by mistake into the bag."

There was not more than six or seven in all, and Mr. Mortlock, selecting the one to which he referred, took it from the little pile and put it in his pocket. It was quite by accident that I saw it was addressed to my uncle. Mr. Mortlock, I concluded, was acquainted with my uncle's address, of which I was kept ignorant, and was in communication with him, whereas I was debarred from the privilege. It was, as I have said, a small matter, but it ruffled me. Our relative positions should have given me the advantage in my uncle's confidence, but this advantage was held by another, who surely could not be so close to him as I was. I consoled myself with the reflection that time was waning fast, and that my uncle would soon be home.

Time, indeed, was flying. Two months had elapsed since Mr. Mortlock set foot in our house, and he evinced no inclination to put an end to his visit. Not in the remotest manner could I give him a hint upon the subject. It would have been a breach of hospitality; and yet I felt that his visit had been unduly prolonged. I did not feel at my ease, nor did my wife and daughter. There were reasons for this discomfort.

First, it appeared to me that Mr. Mortlock was too strongly attracted toward Eunice. His attentions to her were marked by a tenderness which was not agreeable to her or us. There had been nothing concealed from him. He knew that Eunice and Harry Clanronald were engaged, and he could not but see that they were devotedly attached to each other. Was it, then, the conduct of an honorable man to introduce a discordant element into this engagement?

Eunice took every pains to avoid Mr. Mortlock; and had he been either an observant or a fair-minded man it would have been impossible for him to mistake her meaning. But her avoidance of him did not cause him to abandon those marks of attention which were so distasteful to her. Harry Clanronald's jealousy was openly demonstrated, and the two men now seldom exchanged a word. I must say that Mr. Mortlock took this in good part, and that, so far as outward appearances went, his demeanor continued to be cheerful and well-bred, while Harry was sullen and occasionally offensive; and as nothing seemed to disturb Mr. Mortlock's equanimity, Harry was placed at a conspicuous disadvantage in this antagonism.

Another reason for my discomfort was the behavior of Mlle. Rosalie. Between her and Mr. Mortlock some kind of confidence seemed to be established of which I could not approve, and yet I could fix upon nothing which would warrant open censure.

CHAPTER V.

There arrived another letter from Mr. Wilmot, conveying the welcome intelligence that he would be with us in the course of the ensuing week.

"Now," I said, joyfully to my wife, "our troubles are coming to an end."

"I am not one to meet troubles half way," she said in explanation; "but it is as well to be prepared."

"Yes, my love," I said. "What are you about to speak of?"

"Of your uncle and Mr. Mortlock," replied my wife. "It has been in my mind for some little time past, but I was not sure, and, indeed, am not sure now. Your uncle says nothing in either of his letters of Eunice's engagement."

"He cannot be aware of it. My letter to him, written on the day the engagement was entered into, remains, I am afraid, unopened in his lawyer's office in London."

"There appears to be a close intimacy between him and Mr. Mortlock. It would not surprise me to learn that it is an affectionate intimacy. His first letter and the terms in which Mr. Mortlock speaks of him are almost an assurance of this. Whether I am right or wrong in my surmise, your uncle certainly has a very high opinion of Mr. Mortlock. Does it occur to you, Richard, that your uncle had any special object in asking us so strongly to make a friend of Mr. Mortlock?"

"You think that he had Eunice in view when he asked us to make Mr. Mortlock welcome in our home?"

"It is my fear," said my wife.

I reflected. The suggestion had never occurred to me, but with every passing moment of time it gathered weight now that my wife had mentioned it.

"But before he arrives," I said, "he will have read my letter announcing her engagement with Harry. Surely, in the face of that——" I paused, seeing from the expression on my wife's face, that I was making no impression upon her.

"I am so much impressed," she said, "by a certain phase in your uncle's character which has been dwelt upon by Mr. Mortlock—I mean in regard to his being self-willed and obstinate when once he has made up his mind—that I cannot banish my fears. It is a painful subject, Richard; do not let us dwell upon it any longer. Hope is left to us, and we will cling to it."

This conversation made me moody and unhappy; there were so many contingencies depending upon my uncle's whim. Minor incidents which occurred during the day passed lightly off, although on other occasions I should have deemed them of importance and have estimated them aright. I had lately perceived signs of failing health in Samuel Fleetwood, and had advised him to consult a doctor. He simply smiled, and said that it would be useless, as no doctors could do him good; but as his bad symptoms continued, I desired our own physician to see and examine Fleetwood. The physician's report was melancholy enough. He represented our faithful servant's case to be hopeless, saying he had heart disease and could not live through the year.

It will be understood how deep would have been the impression produced upon me by this sad news had I not been so terribly harassed by my own special anxieties.

Before sundown Mlle. Rosalie also played her part. In anticipation of my uncle's visit, and desiring that he should see Boscombe Lodge at its best, I had given instructions to my gardener, which he said he could not carry out alone. I empowered him to hire a man to assist him, and he told me had done so. I was satisfied to leave the matter to him; he had been in my service many years, and had served me well. All that I knew of the man he had engaged was his name—Redwing. When the gardener came to me on Saturday for wages, I asked how Redwing suited him.

"Oh, pretty well, sir," was the reply; "he isn't all he made himself out to be, but I shall manage."

And my gardener being content, so was I. At the beginning of the week I myself saw Redwing for the first time. He did not appear to be overexerting himself; and this, and the fact that he was a good-looking fellow, comprised my observations of him. I return now to the incident in which Mlle. Rosalie played a part on the evening of the day on which I received my uncle's second letter.

(To be continued.)

SPRUCE GUM.

The Best Comes from the Region of Moosehead Lake.

Not until the gum gatherers of the country had formed a union did the many patrons of the spruce, peach, plum, and other appetizing confections realize the existence of gum harvesting as a special calling. It would appear from the organization that thousands of men, women and children make a good livelihood from extracting gum from the trees. It is not a business easily learned, either, the best workers being those who have a knowledge of the proper condition of the trees, tapping those which are ripe with gum, while not injuring immature or barren ones.

The gum gatherers say that their trade is growing harder each year on account of the pulp mills and other industries which "eat" up the trees for their uses and thus destroy members of the spruce and other families that make the gum harvest. They are obliged to travel great distances to glean their gum products and the black spruce trees, chief of gum producers, are growing scarcer and scarcer each season. They want higher wages and the price of gum raised.

"Some of our best gum costs us around sixty cents a pound," said a manufacturer, "but we can afford to pay it. We make it up into small bars or squares with other mixtures and get five cents apiece for them. The medicinal gums are, of course, more expensive, but customers expect them to be and we have no trouble in disposing of them.

"The old Indian guides and hunters gather the best gum. They seem to know by instinct where to find it, and have a way of preparing and packing it which makes it exceedingly palatable. I fancy the best spruce gum comes from the region of Moosehead lake, Twin dam, Square lake and Katahdin in Maine."—New York Evening Post.

WHY HE KEPT HIS CAR SEAT.

He Had a Wooden Leg, but It Was for His Brother.

A woman had been standing up in the car for ten minutes, says a Detroit Free Press writer, and the two men who pretended to be so intensely interested in their newspapers realized that she was looking down at them and wondering to what breed they belonged. At length one of them grew restive and said to the other: "One of us ought to give up his seat. I'd have done it long ago but for a wooden leg."

"I was waiting for you," replied the other, "but if you have a wooden leg I'll get up."

The woman accepted the seat with thanks and the men rode for half a mile further and then got off together.

"You sem to walk all right," observed the one who had surrendered his seat.

"Yes; nothing ails my walk."

"But you spoke of having a wooden leg."

"And I have one. It's in this box here. It is for my brother, poor fellow. I'd have got up in a minute, but when a man is holding a box with a wooden leg in it under his arm his fellow passengers can't help but wonder who it's for and want to express their sympathy. If you received the impression that I had lost a limb and replaced it with an artificial one, you got a wrong idea and I beg your pardon. My limbs are all right, I am happy to say, but my poor brother——"

"Sir, you go to and be hanged to you," said the other, as he strode off with an injured look on his face.

The Doctor and the Telephone.

A man called up a doctor at midnight with the announcement that he believed his child had the croup. "Bring the child to the receiver, and let it cough," replied the doctor. The child was brought, and as soon as the physician had heard it cough he remarked, "That's croup, certainly." Then he sent round the necessary medicine.

A Telling Contrast.

"Dey's nuthin' in dis worl' lak contrast—so ter speak," said Br'er Williams.

"How come?"

"Des look yander, at Mandy Jane. She so black dat she ackchully look purty under dat white hat!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Her Use for Wealth.

Dora—Wouldn't it be lovely if we had $35,000,000?

Clara—Of course.

Dora—Perfectly heavenly! This book on "Facts and Figures" says a ton of diamonds can be bought for that.—New York Weekly.

Suspicious.

"He thinks her heart is as good as gold."

"Yes, but it isn't warranted."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Every sort of genius is not appreciated; people find it hard to admire a good bill collector.

RAINS DELAY CROPS.

CENTRAL STATES SUFFER FROM EXCESS OF MOISTURE.

Government Report Gives Condition of Grain Throughout the Union—Crops All Later than Usual—Frosts in Some Sections Cause Damage.

The crop report issued by the weather bureau says the States of the lower Missouri valley and portions of the Mississippi valley have suffered much from heavy rains, especially Iowa, the eastern portions of Kansas and Nebraska and western Missouri. Drought continues in New England, the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States and in Florida, and rains are needed in portions of the central gulf States and in southern Texas. Drought conditions have been wholly relieved in the Ohio valley and over the greater part of the middle and south Atlantic States. The latter part of the week was unseasonably cool in the lower Missouri valley, west gulf district and New England, damaging frosts occurring in the last-named district. Very favorable temperatures prevailed in the Ohio valley and south Atlantic gulf States. More favorable conditions than in the previous week are reported from the Pacific coast States, much needed showers having occurred in Oregon and Washington. Wet weather has caused further delay in corn planting in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, where much of this work is unfinished and the early planted is becoming weedy. In the eastern portion of Kansas and Nebraska and in Iowa corn fields have been badly washed out and much replanting will be necessary. In Iowa the acreage will be materially reduced. In Illinois planting is practically finished and an excellent stand attained. In central and upper Ohio valleys planting is also delayed, and early fields in some portions are suffering for cultivation. In the Southern States corn has experienced a very favorable week and is largely laid by.

Winter wheat on low lands in the eastern portions of Kansas and Nebraska and northwestern Missouri has sustained injury from floods, but on the whole the crop has made satisfactory advancement, an improvement being generally indicated in the Ohio valley, lake region and middle Atlantic States. Harvesting is general in Texas and has begun in Arkansas and North Carolina. Winter wheat has made slow growth in Washington and Oregon and the fields in the eastern portion of Oregon are unusually weedy. In California the outlook is not promising and much late wheat is being cut for hay. In Nebraska, the Dakotas and northern Minnesota spring wheat has made splendid progress, but in southern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa the crop on low lands has suffered much from heavy rains. In Washington and Idaho the crop is greatly improved.

On low lands in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys oats have suffered from heavy rains, but on the whole the crop has done well, and in the Ohio valley a great improvement is reported. In New York and Pennsylvania the outlook is not promising.

Further improvement in the condition of cotton is generally indicated, but the crop as a rule is from two to three weeks late. The week has been favorable for transplanting tobacco and this work has made rapid progress in the Ohio valley and the middle Atlantic States. The prospects for apples are promising in many of the important apple States. The hay crop continues promising in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys.

State Reports.

Illinois—Beneficial rains except portion of the central and south; wheat improved materially, but condition south and portions of central very poor, some fields plowed up; oats, pastures and meadows improved; corn practically all planted and early up to excellent stand; apples dropping, other fruits fair; gardens and potatoes good.

Indiana—Rainfall deficient in a few southern counties, but generally in excess of requirements and delayed plowing and planting; considerable corn to be planted, early corn foul; wheat and oats improved, but promise less than average crops; clover and other grasses growing rapidly; minor crops doing well.

Ohio—Moderate to heavy rains; some local damage by wind, hail and lightning in west; corn starting well, cultivation begun, but much plowing and planting unfinished; wheat heading low, continues promising in north, but damaged by rust in southwest; oats, barley, timothy, clover, meadows, pastures, potatoes and gardens improved; tobacco being transplanted; plants plentiful; blackberries and grapes promising; apples blown off; poor prospects for peaches and cherries.

Michigan—Ample showers have much improved wheat, rye, meadows and pastures and forwarded growth and germination; corn and sugar beets germinated nicely; soil much improved for plowing and seeding; no frost damage reported; some curl leaf in peaches, but apples very promising.

Wisconsin—Heavy rains washed corn ground badly and prevented completion of planting; early plantings up to good stands; potato planting delayed by rain; winter wheat and rye very rank, heading in southern counties; spring wheat, rye, and barley suffering from excessive moisture on low ground; grass heavy; pastures excellent; strawberries good; apples, plums, cherries fair.

Minnesota—Very favorable week in middle, west and northwest portions, where wheat, oats and barley are growing finely and flax and potatoes coming up well; in southern portion heavy rains continued till 27th, flooding low lands, soaking level lands, stopping planting of corn and potatoes and injuriously affecting small grains and corn; grass and clover growing rapidly.

Iowa—This has been the most unfavorable week of the season, with heavy losses from floods and severe local windstorms; except in a few localities field work has been impossible; early planted corn greatly needs cultivation; acreage of all cereals materially reduced; grass, upland oats and apples doing well.

North Dakota—Crops in excellent condition and growing fast. Early wheat covers the ground; oats, rye and barley doing well; flax seding nearing completion; corn planting still in progress, some has rotted and will have to be replanted.

South Dakota—Generally beneficial rains, but further delaying corn planting on low lands in southeast; corn planting nearing completion, but wet low lands and poor seed necessitate some replanting; small grains and grasses growing vigorously; winter rye heading; spring wheat, oats, barley and spelt stooling well, especially wheat.

Nebraska—Week cold, with excessive rains; practically no work in the field the past week; low lands largely under water and considerable damage to crops will result in eastern counties; grass, wheat, oats and rye generally made rank growth; considerable corn yet to plant and unusually large amount of replanting will be necessary; early planted up and needs cultivation.

Kansas—Reports meager; wheat blooming—some rust and some damage on low lands; corn badly washed in central and northeast sections; much to replant; needs sunshine and cultivation; oats, grass and alfalfa growing finely; pastures good; rains hurt alfalfa.

Patronize those who advertise.

DISCONNECTED FROM PAYROLL BECAUSE OF HIS EAGLE EYE



Very much in the public eye at present is Seymour W. Tulloch, a former cashier of the Washington postoffice, who has preferred charges in connection with the postoffice scandals reflecting pretty much upon every public official with whom he ever came in contact.

Tulloch lost his job in the Washington postoffice in 1900, when Postmaster John A. Merritt came in.

Versions of the event differ. Tulloch says he had been very energetic in showing up irregularities and that having shown too much enthusiasm in bringing matters of this character to public notice, it was deemed for the good of the service and for the good especially of a number of gentlemen occupying high places in the service to quietly disconnect him from the payroll. At least, that's what Tulloch says. Postmaster Merritt explains that he came into the postoffice and found a stranger occupying a confidential position, not protected by civil service rules. He simply divorced the stranger from the position.

Tulloch is wealthy, and acquired a good deal of his wealth in the employ of the government, covering a period of eighteen or twenty years. He is the treasurer of this Episcopal diocese, a director of the Washington Park Seminary, also of the Board of Trade, and of the highest standing in the community.

OHIO REPUBLICANS

Meet in Columbus and Indorse Both Roosevelt and Hanna.

Ohio Republicans met in State convention at Columbus Wednesday. The opening session began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted little more than an hour, when an adjournment was taken until Thursday.

The feature of the day's brief session of the convention was the speech of Senator Hanna, in taking the gavel as temporary chairman. His indorsement of Roosevelt was unequivocal and warmly received.

He painted a verbal picture of the monument which he said was built by the Republican party in the country's general prosperity, and at his climax thundered: "Let the Republican party write an inscription on the base of that monument in letters that all who run may read: 'Hands off.'

"I once said 'let well enough alone,'" the Senator quoted a little further along. "I now say, 'for God's sake keep on letting well enough alone.'"

Senator Foraker was made the permanent chairman of the convention. Following his speech eulogizing Senator Hanna and President Roosevelt, came the adoption of the platform.

The resolutions commend President Roosevelt's ability and adherence to McKinley principles, and favor his nomination and the re-election of Hanna as Senator. The platform also protests against any change in the tariff or other national declarations. Certain planks insist on the enforcement of the amendments for negro suffrage, or the reduction of the representation of Southern States in Congress and the electoral college. The resolutions also favor legislation to stimulate local bank circulations.

Myron T. Herrick was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

ASSISTANCE IS ASKED.

Gov. Bailey of Kansas Wants Aid for the Destitute.

With the receding of the waters every effort is being put forth to care for the thousands of homeless flood sufferers at Topeka, Kan., and an appeal to the country has been made for assistance with that end in view. Distress will be great among the refugees. Gov. Bailey issued a proclamation calling for help for flood sufferers of the State. Fifty deputy sheriffs armed with Winchesters went to North Topeka to protect property with orders to shoot looters whenever they are caught stealing.



GOV. BAILEY.

Gov. Bailey's proclamation calling for outside aid was decided upon at a mass meeting, when the Governor was requested to issue the call. It was decided to make this a general appeal for the people all along the flooded districts of the State, as well as those in Topeka. The plan is to make Topeka headquarters and to distribute the aid from there to other parts of the State. In addition an appeal through the fraternal organizations and other appeals through various sources has been made.

A meeting of the representative people of North Topeka who are on the south side was held to arrange for systematic protection of their property in North Topeka. Immediately after the meeting a large number of armed men left in boats for the north side, to guard property, and with orders to shoot.

All Around the Globe.

Mormons have been refused permits to preach in the streets of New York City, a privilege they have heretofore had.

It is said that Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, was robbed of $50,000 worth of jewels while traveling from Paris to London.

As a result of a final conference between Senator Hanna and Horace Andrews of Cleveland the street railway interests controlled by the two companies in that city will be consolidated and universal transfers granted.

Tested by Time.



Mrs. Robert Broderick, who resides at 1915 Virginia street, in San Antonio, Texas, tells an experience that will interest every reader; it shows as well that Doan's cures are lasting cures. She says: "Up to the early part of the year 1902 I had been a sufferer from kidney troubles for many years. The pain in my back became worse and worse until it was a daily burden that interfered with every duty. I was much afflicted with headaches and dizzy spells and was unable to rest well nights. In May, 1902, after using Doan's Kidney Pills I made a statement for publication declaring that they had entirely relieved me of the pain in my back. I have since then had a year's time in which to study the effects of the medicine, and while I have had slight touches of the trouble since, the use of the pills has always driven away all signs of the disorder and I have become convinced of the fact that the first treatment was practically permanent in its effects, and I know that a box of Doan's Kidney Pills kept on hand are a sufficient guarantee against any suffering from the kidneys or back. I should advise every sufferer to take Doan's Kidney Pills, and I know that they will be surprised and pleased with the result."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Broderick will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Two Different Kinds.

"Does your typewriter need repairs?" asked the meandering tinker as he entered the office.

"It would seem so," replied the boss. "She just went across the street to consult a dentist."

ELY'S LIQUID CREAM BALM is prepared for sufferers from nasal catarrh who use an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the healing and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new preparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At druggists or Ely Bros., 50 Warren street, New York, mail it.

Natural Deduction.

Chief Milliken—That lady in red going down the street is evidently a grass widow.

Inspector Casey—Why do you think so?

Chief Milliken—Every time she goes near a horse it tries to bite her.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet! Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

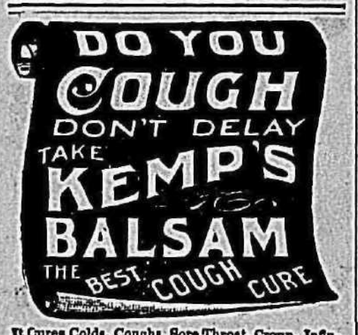
The way to avoid the imputation of impudence is not to be ashamed of what we do, but never to do what we ought to be ashamed of.—Dryden.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of stoves keep you clean and cool. Economical and always ready. Sold at good stove stores.

One death in every 112 in the United States is murder.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.



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S. N. U. No. 24—1903

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BACK IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ENDS HIS 14,000 MILE TRIP.

Tour of Twenty-two States and Territories Lasted Sixty-Six Busy Days—Many Notable Speeches Made During the Two Months.

President Roosevelt left Washington to begin his western tour at 9 o'clock a. m. April 1. He returned to the capital on June 5. In the sixty-six days intervening between those dates he traveled 14,000 miles and made stops in the principal cities of twenty-two States. He delivered several hundred addresses, some of them so important that they are practically incorporated in the nation's policy.

The President's most notable address, delivered in Chicago on April 2, gave a new interpretation to the Monroe doctrine. It has been the subject of newspaper comment in every capital of the old world. The President delivered speeches on the trusts and on the tariff at Milwaukee. At St. Louis the President made a notable address at the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. At San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma the chief executive proclaimed America's mastery over the Pacific ocean, showing by convincing arguments that the United States, from its commanding position, was destined to control the commerce of that mighty sea.

The President's journey across the continent and back was not all a public function. For sixteen days he disappeared in Yellowstone Park, taking a rest not only from official business but from travel and public speaking.

Details of Long Journey.

The President's journey carried him first to Chicago, then to the great Northwest, including the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. After his sixteen days' stay in Yellowstone Park he turned eastward, passing through South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri to St. Louis, where he assisted in the formal dedication of the exposition buildings and grounds.

From St. Louis the President turned westward again, traversing Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, to the Pacific coast. Then northward his journey took him through California, Oregon and Washington, to the Puget sound country. He returned eastward through Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

During the long journey of 14,000 miles the President met with not a single accident. Not a mishap marred the journey. He was accompanied by secret service men.

President Roosevelt finished his trans-Mississippi tour and early Wednesday morning he entered Illinois on the last stage of his long journey from the national capital to the Pacific coast and back again. Wherever the train stopped the President was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd. Following are the Illinois cities to be visited by the President Wednesday in the order in which they were reached: Freeport, Rockford, Rochelle, Aurora, Joliet, Pontiac and Bloomington.

Day of Dedications.

One of the features of President Roosevelt's visit to Rockford, Ill., was the dedication of the memorial building recently completed by Winnebago County to commemorate the deeds of valor of soldiers and sailors who enlisted from this county in 1861-5. In the presence of 30,000 people the President unfurled the flag over the building.



MEMORIAL SHAFT.

President Roosevelt and party arrived in Freeport at 8 o'clock and immediately afterward were driven to the site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858, where a monument commemorating the event was unveiled in the presence of many thousands from Freeport and vicinity.

At Pontiac the monument to the soldiers and sailors of Livingston County was dedicated late Wednesday afternoon. President Roosevelt arrived shortly after 5 o'clock. He was escorted from his train to the shaft. The monument is fifty-six feet high and stands on a base fourteen feet square. The shaft is surmounted by a bronze soldier's figure at parade rest. The base of the monument bears military and naval relief emblems and tablets commemorating deeds of Livingston's soldiers and sailors.

The new State arsenal at Springfield, Ill., was dedicated by the President on his homeward trip. The arsenal is the first building ever erected by the State which has been constructed according to the original specifications within the amount originally appropriated and finished within the time limit fixed by the contract. The new building is the sort



NEW ILLINOIS ARSENAL.

of structure that will stand for ages and it will serve the purpose for which it was built—a State convention hall. A limited portion of the new building is to be used for the storing of arms and ammunition and cannon will bristle at the entrances, but the military feature is only incidental.

At many points in the journey the President was attended by armed escorts—United States infantry, cavalry, artillery, National Guards, rough riders, G. A. R. men, Spanish-American war veterans, and cowboys; but the escorts were only to add a picturesque feature to the parades in the executive's honor. They were not needed. The President was safe in the hands of the people.

S. C. Allen, a pioneer of Honolulu, died of heart disease, aged 72 years. Captain Allen was one of the wealthiest men in the Hawaiian Islands, his fortune being estimated at $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Grand Army veterans are more than usually interested in the question where the encampment of 1904 shall be held.



GEN. J. C. BLACK.

The fact that this year's reunion is held at San Francisco has made it impossible for many of the old soldiers to be present. The cost of the long journey, not to mention its fatiguing character, is prohibitive on many who live in the East. As the members of the Grand Army grow older these encampments become more important and dear to them. They do not like to miss one. So the next one will undoubtedly be held in some more convenient city. Gen. John C. Black of Chicago is to be elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, without any opposition. John Charles Black was born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 27, 1839, and graduated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and later received the LL. D. degree from Knox College. He served in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, enlisting as a private and being brevetted a brigadier general. He was United States pension commissioner, 1885-89; member of Congress, 1893-95; United States District Attorney for Illinois, 1895-99, and is a past commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in Illinois, and the Illinois Department of the G. A. R.

-:—:-

Over 22 per cent of the men who enlisted in the army for the war with Spain have thus early applied for pensions. This is shown in a brief special statement just prepared by Commissioner Ware. The statement shows in detail that the number of applications under the head of "Invalids" is 57,046 and those under the head of "Widows and Dependents" is 8,390. There have been allowed 9,881 invalid pensions and 3,160 of the widows and dependents class. A total of 18,185 claims have been rejected, leaving 34,210 claims pending May 1, the date to which Commissioner Ware brought down his figures. New applications are coming in daily by the hundred and the indications are that at the end of the year nearly 50 per cent of the men who were enrolled on the army lists during the war with Spain will have applied to the government to have their names placed on the pension lists. It appears from the numbers of claims already made that a greater proportion of the men who wore the uniform of the army between the spring of 1898 and the summer of 1901 than in any other army ever raised by the United States had determined to ask the government for a life pension for the service rendered.

-:—:-

There is a story afloat that the government of Venezuela intends to offer the United States the Island of Margarita, which stands about 100 miles off her north coast, in a situation to command the eastern part of the Spanish main. This is the island that Germany has coveted, and a man-of-war from the Kaiser's fleet made extensive surveys down there two years ago, until Uncle Sam inquired what it was doing and gave notice that the Monroe doctrine would prevent the accession of any territory on this side of the Atlantic by the German government. It is believed that there was a secret understanding between the Germans and President Castro for leasing the island as a naval station through the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which has a line to Panama, and at the time was very anxious to obtain a coaling depot in the Caribbean sea. It is not known how much truth there is in the story.

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In answer to her suggestion that a claim for compensation be lodged against Turkey in the amount of the ransom paid for her release by the brigands Miss Ellen Stone has been requested to supply the Department of State with the necessary information upon which to frame a formal application. It appears that so far, outside of the newspaper and magazine reports of Miss Stone's picturesque and sensational experience in Turkey, the State Department has very little official information upon which to proceed at this stage, and until more is supplied it does not feel warranted in pressing the matter.

-:—:-

Postmaster General Payne has received the resignation of John Allgood, the negro free delivery carrier at Gallatin, Tenn., who was held up and ordered under threat of death to leave his route. The report of the agent who investigated the case shows that Allgood's troubles were caused by two men who did not represent the sentiment of the people in the community, and the department has been informed officially that the carrier could continue the discharge of his duties without fear of harm. Allgood, however, declares he fears to continue the work, and asks to be relieved.

-:—:-

Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department has returned from a tour of inspection in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. He says the territories are populated by intelligent and progressive people and the country is rapidly filling up. The richness of the soil and the climate make of the territories especially attractive fields for settlers, and the people are prosperous. The Secretary takes positive grounds against the consolidation of the two territories and their admission as one State.

-:—:-

The circulation of the national banks of the United States has passed $400,000,000, the largest amount in history, and the bureau of engraving and printing is running night and day to fill the orders for notes which have already been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency. On Dec. 31 last the total circulation of national banks was $384,829,784. At the close of business Wednesday it was $400,031,705.

Former Senator George G. Vest has decided to make St. Louis his future home.

Couldn't Change Him.

A boy, 5 years of age, who had recently become the brother of another little boy, was sent to the grocer's shop the other day to get some loaf sugar. By mistake the grocer gave him granulated, and the boy was sent back to have it changed.

"How do you like your new brother?" asked the grocer, as he was weighing out the right kind of sugar.

"Oh, I don't like him very much," the little fellow answered; "he's always crying!"

"Why don't you change him, then, as you do the sugar?"

"We can't change him now, 'cause we've used him three days!"

Saved His Life.

Whitehall, Ill., June 8.—Mr. Lon Manley had Bright's Disease and after his home doctor had treated him for sometime he finally told him that he could do nothing more for him, and that he would surely die.

A friend who had heard of what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done in cases of Kidney Trouble, advised Mr. Manley to try a treatment of this remedy.

He did so and everyone was surprised and delighted to see an improvement in a very short time. This improvement gradually kept on as the treatment proceeded, till now Mr. Manley is well. He says:

"The doctor said he had done all he could for me. He gave me up. A friend advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and in a few weeks I was nearly all right again.

"I am not dead, and can truthfully say that I feel better to-day than I have for years. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy and I will always praise them and recommend them to everyone suffering as I did."

Mr. Manley's recovery has caused a profound sensation, as no one ever thought he would recover.

Base Flatterer.

She—I spent two weeks in that town last summer and didn't see a single attractive thing there.

He—That's queer. Haven't they any mirrors in that village?

Have used Piso's Cure for Consumption nearly two years, and find nothing to compare with it.—Mrs. Morgan, Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 2, 1901.

There are only two flowers that will withstand distillation—the rose and the orange flower.



Mrs. Tupman, a prominent lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles, tells how she was cured.

"For some years I suffered with backache, severe bearing-down pains, leucorrhœa, and falling of the womb. I tried many remedies, but nothing gave any positive relief.

"I commenced taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** in June, 1901. When I had taken the first half bottle, I felt a vast improvement, and have now taken ten bottles with the result that I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking the Vegetable Compound I felt all worn out and was fast approaching complete nervous collapse. I weighed only 98 pounds. Now I weigh 109½ pounds and am improving every day. I gladly testify to the benefits received."—Mrs. R. C. Tupman, 423 West 30th St., Richmond, Va.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

WESTERN CANADA'S IMMIGRATION.

Rapid Settlement of the Fields Lying North of the 49th Parallel.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)

"Canada has anticipated a very heavy immigration this year, and she now has figures to show that she is actually getting it in a way to meet all her expectations. In the first four months of this year the doors of the Dominion opened to 40,672 persons, according to a report prepared by the committee on agriculture and colonization of the Canadian Parliament. This is almost twice as large as the immigration in the corresponding months last year, and fully three times as large as in 1901, the respective figures being 22,482 and 13,393.

"Most of these newcomers have been attracted by the wheat lands of the Northwest territories. They have moved direct from Winnipeg and they have turned that city into a great camp, in which they have been fitting themselves out for the last stage of their adventure for new homes.

"Of the immigration of this spring a little over a third has come from Great Britain, the figure being 16,457. This is three times as large as the British immigration of the corresponding months of the preceding year, and it is within 2,500 of the number of immigrants that the United States attracted from Great Britain and Ireland in the same period this spring. As to the remainder of the immigration into Canada, 13,770 settlers came from the United States, a 50 per cent increase over the preceding year, and 10,445 from Continental Europe, a 40 per cent increase.

"These 40,672 immigrants into Canada may appear trifling in comparison with the 297,070 persons who entered the United States in the same period, but they are proportionately more important to the country. Canada's population is one-fifteenth of ours, but her immigration is now two-fifteenths as large as ours. It is worth remembering also that Canada's immigrants are almost entirely of Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races, while our immigration is now two-thirds made up of Romance and Slav elements.

"Speculation is natural as to the future of Canada in her relations to the United States when her Northwest territories are filled up, but the one absolutely certain fact of the near future is that the United States is to have a great competitor in the grain markets of the world."

The above editorial article taken from the columns of the Chicago Record-Herald of May 26 shows the condition of the Canadian immigration, which as pointed out, has had a constant growth—a marvelously increasing growth—for the past six or seven years, until this year, it is confidently assumed, the increase to Canada's population, by way of immigration, will exceed 100,000. This is accounted for by the great agricultural resources which abound there. It is no fairy tale, but the matter-of-fact experience of the tens of thousands bear ample testimony to the wealth and riches in store for all who choose to accept of the opportunities offered.

Those who wish to learn more of the country can secure illustrated atlases, pamphlets, etc., giving full and reliable data issued under government authority, by applying to any of the authorized agents of the Canadian Government. These agents, whose names appear below, will quote you the exceptionally low rates that take you to the free grant lands of Western Canada and render you any other assistance in their power:

C. J. Broughton, 430 Quincy building, Chicago.

In After Years.

Mrs. Whoopem—There was a time when I was actually proud of the powerful voice you put into your college yell; but now I wish it had been only a whisper.

Whoopem—Why do you say that, my dear?

Mrs. Whoopem—Because the baby has inherited the aforesaid yell; that's why.

The Qualifications.

She—Do you think he'll be able to get in the "smart set?"

He—I think he will. He's not at all smart, you know.

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

"Jesus, I My Cross Have Taken," was from a book of short poems by Henry Francis Lyte, printed in 1833. The melody to which it is sung is from one of Mozart's operas.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, $5o. (In form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair."



Put a variety into Summer living—it's not the time of year to live near the kitchen range. Libby's

Veal Loaf Potted Turkey
Deviled Ham
Ox Tongue Etc.

Quickly Made Ready to Serve.

Send to-day for the little booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," full of ideas on quick, delicious lunch serving. Libby's Atlas of the World mailed free for 5 two-cent stamps.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago, U. S. A.

FREE TO WOMEN!



To prove the healing and cleansing power of **Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic** we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions **absolutely free.** This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in **local treatment of female ills,** curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send to-day; a postal card will do.

Sold by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cents, large box. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. PAXTON CO., 216 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

S. N. U. No. 24—1903

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

ANNUAL SALE
10,000,000 BOXES
Greatest in the World

The most wonderful record in all history—merit made it. Advertising has served to make CASCARETS known, but the greatest advertisment ever printed could do no more than get a person to try CASCARETS once. Then comes the test, and if CASCARETS did not prove their merit there would not be a sale of nearly a MILLION BOXES A MONTH. This success has been made by the kind words of our friends. No one who tries CASCARETS fails to be pleased and talk nicely about them. CASCARETS are easiest to buy, to carry, to take, to give. THE PERFECT HOME MEDICINE. They are a perfect cure for Constipation, Appendicitis, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, Bad Blood, Pimples, Piles, Worms and all bowel diseases. Genuine tablet stamped CCC. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 586

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The exports of the United States for the month of April made a new record, a record for the greatest exports in April in the history of the nation. They were in round numbers, $40,000,000. The greater part was of course to England, imagine our paying 50 or even 10 per centum on this.

The Roosevelt administration is winning the confidence of the people by the manner in which it is going to the bottom of things in the Postoffice Department and routing out the criminals. Some editors seem to have forgotten, by the way, that Machen was a democrat.

Forty wrecked automobiles strew the course of the recent automobile race in France and Spain. These machines represent a total value of not less than $32,000. Is it to be wondered at that auto-manufacturers maintain that this form of racing is necessary to the success of their business?

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has at last awakened to the fact that there is a merit in the protective system. It may take an Englishman a long time to see the point but he sees it eventually. If they make this point stick the United States will feel it.

When President Roosevelt selected Robert J. Wynne for First Assistant Postmaster General the politicians were aghast. Why he has no political influence, they said. But he has done the President and the party more good than an army of politicians.

John Bull has just added to his posessions three islets in the Pacific ocean. They have neither products nor inhabitants and would in case of war, become an added source of anxiety. Apparently all islands look alike to J. Bull, Esq.

The people who are trying to make it appear that the President asked Senator Hanna to withdraw his opposition to the resolution of endorsement have little on which to base their argument.

The Pennsylvania Railroad promises improvements that will bring Baltimore and Washington within thirty minutes of each other and enable passengers to go from New York to Washington in four hours.

Senator Gorman's friends say that he will not enter the presidential race. Mr. Gorman is too shrewd to give up a certain seat in the Senate, for certain defeat at the head of the democratic ticket.

"Dick" Croker's son has invested $100,000 in the brokerage business in New York. He would have stood less chance of being bitten if he had put his money into ten bull dogs.

Representative Griggs, chairman of the Congressional Committee, says, "We can as little afford to ignore Bryan as we can afford to nominate him."

Mr. Morgan should not have gone off to Europe immediately after launching the Cleveland boom. It was a tender infant and required careful nursing.

The Omaha Bee announces that Mr. Bryan is a good man when he is not talking politics. We always suspected he was harmless when he was asleep.

It is hoped that the smile of the young woman who, because she was "a girl with a smile," won a place in a Chicago art school has "the smile that wont come off."

Miss Stone has determined to return to Macedonia. Perhaps she expects to get the value of that uncollected indemnity by talking her captors to death.

Most of the office seekers who have interviewed President Roosevelt have a yellow, bilious, anti-administration taste in their mouths.

The claims for pensions growing out of the Spanish war number but 32,410 but then the war was very recently concluded.

It is becoming the fashion to refer to smashed up automobiles as, "as badly wrecked as the Kansas City platform.

Hissing in the Theater.

With some curiosity we have noted a discussion recently of a Boston judge's decision that a spectator at a theater has a right to hiss. There seems to be a widespread sentiment of satisfaction over this reaffirmation of the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. As freeborn citizens we applaud the ruling of the learned court, yet venture to hope that the establishment of the right will not lead to general seizure of it. If a patron feels aggrieved by the entertainment offered in return for his money it is better for him to withdraw and advertise the fact to his friends rather than thrust it down the throats of strangers who may hold different views. Let him retire to the box office and hiss the manager or wait at the stage door and hiss the offending thespians as they emerge.

STRONG ARMY FOR MEXICO.

Troops Under President Diaz Will Soon Number 200,000.

President Diaz does not believe in limiting his military establishment. Although the republic has long been at peace, he is pursuing a policy of military expansion which seems likely to develop a highly efficient system of national defense. It is the desire of President Diaz that within two years the Mexican government shall be able on short notice to mobilize an army of 200,000 thoroughly trained and perfectly equipped soldiers. To make this result possible more than 300,000 boys and young men are now receiving regular daily military instruction in 11,000 public schools of Mexico and the army will be recruited from their number.

This program for the creation of a greater Mexican army is supplemented with plans for a larger naval establishment, two vessels for which are now under construction. In this development of her military resources Mexico is following the natural policy of enlightened nations. It is believed in some quarters that the integrity of Mexican institutions will be severely tested when President Diaz retires from office and that a strong government, including an effective military establishment, will be needed to protect the republic against serious internal disorder. It is possible with a view to providing for such an emergency that the present movement for a large and trustworthy army has been instituted.

GOOD FRIDAY IN PARIS.

When Meat is Difficult to Get in the French Capital.

The son of a French friend of mine, a boy nine years of age, when asked by his tutor how Good Friday (Holy Friday the French call it) differed from other days, distinguished himself by the epigrammatic answer, "On Good Friday there is less butcher's meat in Paris and many more Englishmen." The boy described the difference exactly from a Paris point of view. To-day is the one day in all the 365 on which the Paris butcher closes his shop and takes a holiday, and meat is extremely difficult to get in Paris, except in restaurants, where, of course, a small supply has been laid in for customers who are not Roman Catholics, or who do not practice abstinence from meat, even upon this one day. In Paris, where extremes of opinion of all kinds have always met, the freethinker appears in his most self-assertive form to-day. There are a number of free-thinking clubs in Paris, all of which meet in great solemnity this evening, to "protest against the tenets of all churches," to eat sausages, ham, pork, and every form of pig's flesh they can think of, and to drink at intervals toasts to "the downfall of religion." These Good Friday festivals of Paris freethinkers are very harmless.—Paris Correspondence of London Pall Mall Gazette.

Disease takes no summer vacation.

If you need flesh and strength use

Scott's Emulsion

summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

SILK DRESSES OF TIN.

Nearly 75 Per Cent of the So-Called Silk Is Tin, Pure and Simple.

A Chicago chemist declares that 75 per cent of the so-called silk used for skirts, blouses, and dresses is nothing less than tin, pure and simple.

He asserts that the practice of substituting tin for vegetable weighting substances originated in Germany. The vegetable matters were no detriment, though equal brilliancy of color was not obtainable, and there was not the same sheen and "feel" when handled as that produced by the real silk, which has the rustle so pleasing to ladies' ears. "The practice of the dyer," he explains, "to whose hands the silk yarn is intrusted for dyeing and weighing, is to boil it, and in so doing he reduces every sixteen ounces to twelve, thus eliminating the natural gummy substance and the foreign matter added for the purpose of spinning. The twelve ounces were then brought to fourteen by the use of tannic acid, etc. To-day by the substitution of tin, the twelve ounces are raised to sixteen ounces, or even thirty ounces."

"The proportion of 'weighting' is more than that in black silk," said a manufacturer to whom this statement was submitted. "Frequently only one-fourth of the woven material is real silk; the other three parts are tin and dye."

Any woman can test for herself whether the silk she is buying is tin weighted. Let her hold some threads in a flame, and the genuine will leave an ash resembling that of wool when burned, with no traces of filament, while the tin weighted simply loses its color and tenacity, each thread remaining distinct in a thin wire gauze.

Too Coy.

If the automobilists would only confine their attention to brewery wagons and sprinkling carts they might be forgiven. But their modest coyness keeps them aloof from anything more weighty than a runabout or a carriage driven by a lady.—Ohio State Journal.



W—7

DRUG STORE

WE HAVE BIG BARGAINS IN WALL PAPER

DRUGS
STATIONERY...
Heath & Milligan's Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes
Toilet.....Articles

W. T. HILL, PROP.

DRAGGED DOWN BY A WARSHIP.

How It Feels to Be Sucked Under Water by a Foundered Steamer.

In the Edinburgh Medical Journal James A. Lawson gives an interesting description of his thrilling experience when he was dragged under water by a sinking ship. When he was far down in the swirling waters he struck out for the surface, but only went further down. This exertion was a serious waste of breath, and after what appeared to be ten or fifteen seconds the effort of inspiration could no longer be restrained, and pressure of the chest began to develop.

The most striking thing he remembered was the great pain in the chest, which increased at every effort to expiration and inspiration. It seemed as if he were in a vise, which was gardually being screwed up, until it felt the sternum and spinal column must break. The "gulping" process became more frequent for about ten efforts and hope was then extinguished.

The pressure after these gulps seemed unbearable, but gradually the pain seemed to ease up, as the carbonic acid was accumulating in the blood. At the same time the efforts at inspiration, with their accompanying gulps of water, occurred at longer and longer intervals. The writer's mental condition was then such that he appeared to be in a pleasant dream, but still had enough will power to think of friends at home, etc. Before finally losing consciousness the chest pain had completely disappeared, and sensation was actually pleasant. When consciousness returned he found himself on the surface of the water (probably from the action of the life belt), and finally managed to reach shore.

Would Be Provided.

In his address before the Yale Alumni Association of Pittsburg, President Hadley spoke of the changes in the character and scope of a university education. He said that the condition at Yale in the days when precedent reigned supreme reminded him of a revival meeting in a small town.

The minister pictured the suffering that would befall the wicked, and reminded them that "there shall be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth."

An elderly lady interrupted the discourse by crying out:

"I ain't got no teeth!"

The minister gazed at her for a moment and remarked in a solemn tone:

"Teeth will be provided, madam."—New York Times.

Couldn't Face Them.

"No," said the maiden, "I am not in the least afraid to face the immense throng that will be present at my wedding."

But she spoke too soon.

And a little too emphatically.

She meant to look upon the assembled spectators with an eye in which the consciousness of an unruffled demeanor was calmly indicated.

But she hadn't the face to do it. The very day before the ceremony she came down with the mumps.

FEW NEW THINGS INVENTED.

Submarine Boat Used Forty Years Ago, but It Sank.

We sometimes believe that there has been an absolutely new thing brought out in the way of invention, and yet somebody comes along with an old document and upsets it. Only a short time ago it was shown that wireless telegraphy was over thirty years old, and that Mr. Loomis was trying to interest people in it. For a half dozen years experiments have been made with submarine boats. There has beekn a deal of talk about them first and last. Factions for and against them have been formed in the navy, and you can find everything from praise to the worst condemnation of them in the official records. More than this, there have been scandals about them. Congressional investigations, with various persons named. During all this time we have been treating the submarine boat as something new and belonging to the latter-day invention. But in the last volume of the naval records of the civil war is a picture of a submarine boat, invented by a Confederate naval officer.

The picture taken from one in the museum at Richmond, Va., looks very like the craft over which there has been so much dispute for a few years past. The submarine boat of forty years ago was invented by H. L. Henley, and was to be used as a torpedo boat to attack the blockading vessels of the United States. Henley had confidence in it, for a brief account is given of his attempt to pass under some ship, when he failed, and he and seven men were lost. "We could not attempt to rescue them," says the account, "for they went down in nine fathoms of water." It is recorded that "bubbles appeared" which marked the place where they went down.—Washington Post.

Good Little Willie.

At a euchre party in Bala the other afternoon a young woman told a funny story that she had a part in, in Colorado, recently. "I was calling," she said, "on a lady in Denver, and in the parlor with us were the two sons of the house, Willie and George, aged, respectively, 8 and 5 years. Willie was very quiet and good, but George behaved awfully. He broke an ornament; he fretted and cried; he kicked his mother; he cut his finger with the fruit knife. Finally my hostess said to him: 'George, why can't you behave yourself? Just look at your brother Willie. See what a perfect little gentleman he is. His good conduct ought to make you ashamed. He—a perfect gentleman; you—a little beast.' The good Willie, sitting upright in his chair, smiled acquiescence to all this praise. 'George is making a damn fool of himself, isn't he?' he remarked complacently.—Philadelphia Record.

Danger of Gas Poisoning.

The modern method of mixing coal gas with "water gas" greatly increases the amount of carbon monoxid in the gas supplied for illumination. Hence an alarming increase in the number of cases of carbon monoxid poisoning has recently been noticed.

Open Evenings During June

This is your chance, if you can't come to town during the day to attend our great

Special June Clearing Sale

Trade where you can get the largest assortment to choose from and the lowest prices

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on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire
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Grayslake, Ill.
Will be in Antioch every Tuesday

WANTED—SEVERAL INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of $18 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. 35w

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VETERINARAIN.
Late graduate of Chicago Veterinary College
Office at Hill's Pharmac

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Salary or commission. Experience not necessary. Money advanced for expenses. OUTFIT FREE. Solicit orders for our guaranteed nursery stock. Write us at once for terms and secure the best territory
The R. G. Chase, Co., Geneva, N.Y.
38w8

Attractive Dress Goods for Summer Wear

WE are pleased to invite your attention to a very large and pleasing display of Summer Dress Goods. Owing to an unusually large trade the past year we are enabled to place before you almost entirely new assortments and latest styles which we are sure upon examination will be appreciated. Butterick and Standard Fashion Co. patterns.

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THE MOST VARIED AND LARGEST STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE IN NORTHERN ILL.

A Fully Equipped Tin Shop Embracing Plumbing and Pipe-Fitting

Low Prices on American Field Fencing. Some Styles only 25c rod

COME AND SEE

At This Season You Are Interested In

SCREEN Doors, Poultry Netting, Wire Netting, Paints, Oils, Field and Garden Tools and the many articles found in our Hardware stock. You will understand that in a small weekly advertisement it is impossible to mention the numerous articles that comprise so varied an assortment of merchandise as we have the pleasure to offer you

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA.

Mrs. Jos. Pester visited in Antioch Friday.

Miss Lillie McMahon spent last week in Chicago.

Eugene Wilton and family spent Sunday in Antioch.

J. R. Westlake and F. T. Hamlin were in Burlington Friday.

J. O. MacLean spent a short time with his family here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Westlake and family visited at Camp Lake Sunday.

Joe and Ralph Wilmington are painting a house for W. G. Barnstable this week.

Mrs. John Nader is entertaining her sister and family from Chicago this week.

Helen MacLean was the guest of Libbie Webb at Antioch one day recently.

W. Bradley and D. Sugar transacted business at the County Seat Monday.

Miss Lucile Page, of Rochester, Wis., visited her friend, Mrs. C. G. Nelson last week.

Eva Rowling has been quite sick but we are glad to report that she is on the gain.

Miss Florence Richards has returned to her home in the city and expects to start soon for California.

Don't forget to go to C. B. Hamlin's on Friday evening June 12, to eat strawberries and cake. All are cordially invited.

The pupils of Miss Mabel Richards room at Grayslake joined with the Lake Villa school last Saturday, and had their annual school picnic in Lehman's grove on Deep Lake. No serious accidents happened to spoil the day and the children had a genuine good time.

The concert Tuesday June 16, by the Nightingale Quartette, this will be a splendid entertainment and you cant afford to miss it, given at the Lake Villa M. E. church. The Epworth League will serve ice cream and cake on the church lawn from 7:00 o'clock on. Price 15 cents.

Frank Sherwood, who for the last two years has lived in South Dakota, arrived in town Sunday evening, and visited with his parents and greeted old time friends until Tuesday morning when he started for Valparaiso, where he will attend the summer term of school. South Dakota has agreed with him for he is looking well and hearty.

Don't fail to be present at the Childrens Day exercises at the M. E. church next Sunday morning. A program of unusual excellence has been prepared by the committee having the matter in charge, and a pleasant time has been assurred to all who attend. A subscription will be taken on this occasion to meet the annual benevolent appointments.

Trees of Marvelous Age.

The age of a tree is determined by the number of rings of wood its trunk contains. The woody fiber is slower in growing in winter than in summer, and consequently distinct rings are formed, each representing a year. By means of these rings the gigantic cross-section of a California tree, 1,341 years old, is used at the New York Museum of Natural History as a history chart, and as such it shows in a novel way the sequence of events in the last thousand years.

GRAYS LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Barron moved into their new home this week.

Mrs. J. T. Morrill who has been on the sick list is able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Walch entertained friends from McHenry over Sunday.

Mrs. A. Thompson entertained several friends from Chicago Sunday.

Rev. T. E. Stevens, of Chicago attended the conference here on Tuesday.

Howard Higley left on Tuesday for Denver. He will visit Salt Lake City and other parts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Washburn and G. E. Strang who are stopping at Twin Lakes spent Sunday and Monday here.

The play "Diamonds and Hearts to be given at the Opera House was postponed until next Saturday evening, June 13.

The church Aid society will meet at the church Wednesday afternoon June 17. supper will be served. Everybody invited.

The Sunday School convention held at the church last Sunday was very interesting and a good report was given from each school.

The conference of the county congregational churches was held here on Tuesday, the church was filled with delegates and visitors the meeting was a very helpful one.

Mrs. H. Kitchen and little daughter, of Fox Lake is stopping with her mother, Mrs. Spring, she was obliged to remain here on account of the little one being taken seriously ill with membraneous croupe.

George Adams gave a party to a number of his friends at his home on Friday evening, and on this week Monday evening the young people gave Miss Mabel Wicks a surprise. A delightful time was had at both.

The following teachers have been hired for our school the coming term, for principal James Wright, of Iowa, grammer room Miss Lillie Watson, Miss Mabel Richards will continue in the intermediate and Miss Decker will take charge of the primary room.

EAST FOX LAKE.

Wm. Pester and family of Grayslake were on our streets Sunday.

A. Tweed of Ingleside was at East Fox Lake Sunday.

Wm. Bockelman, of Chicago, visited at this place over Sunday.

Thomas Galiger, of Fort Hill spent Sunday with his parents here.

Master Frank Wilkinson, of Round Lake spent Sunday afternoon with Bert Galiger of this place.

Fred A. Galiger will speak at the Fort Hill church on Sunday evening June 14 at 8:00 p. m.

Mrs. Ernest Hook will entertain the Junior Aid society on Saturday afternoon June 13. Visitors always welcome.

One Obstacle.

"There is only one thing that prevents my starting a circus," said Noah as he saw the land appearing.

"What is that?" asked Mrs. Noah.

"You have plenty of animals and Ham can play a banjo."

"Yes, but where can I get any peanuts and pink lemonade?"

BRISTOL, WIS.

Arthur Gaines of Chicago, spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. James Bryant is home from Chicago.

Bert Foster was seen on our Streets Monday evening.

Wm. Perrigo and wife were Salem visitors on Sunday.

Fred and Roy Murdoch and Chas Gunter spent Sunday in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Culver and son were Bristol callers on Sunday.

C. M. Bishop and family were Winthrop Harbor visitors on Sunday.

Miss Mary Stevens who has been on the sick list is now able to be out again.

The Misses Turner, of Chicago, are visiting their brother, W. R. Turner.

Be sure and attend the chicken pie dinner at Crowley's grove, Cross Lake, June 17, given by Antioch Hillside Cemetery society.

If President Roosevelt had only stopped off at Bristol for a few minutes, while on his circle of the west, he would have found that his cry against small families was being regarded in our village with the greatest of attention. Since our last letter the population has increased to the extent of two, and as a result Mr. Erwin Moore and Mr. Bothlemy, our station agent, are wearing the "smile that wont come off."

MILLBURN, ILL.

E. A. Martin called on Antioch friends Sunday.

Lloyd White has gone on a business trip to Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. Simonson is able to be out after her long sickness.

Miss Blanche Yule, of Somers, visited relatives over Sunday.

The family that have been boarding with Mrs. Spafford, have returned to Chicago.

Miss Alice Cunningham has gone to Chicago to take a course in dressmaking.

Earle White has returned from Champaign, Ill., where he has been attending school.

George Gerity has decided that making butter is a healthier trade than swarming bees.

We were glad to see Annie Smith at church Sunday. She has been visiting relatives at Downer and other places for the past two years. She will now make her home with her sister, Mrs. Minto.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Andrew Coon left last week for Nebraska.

Misses Ames and Nellis spent Sunday at Wadsworth.

Mrs. Will Oliver is visiting friends around Russell.

Mr. Newall and daughter Mary, visited Kenosha last Saturday.

Mrs. E. H. Pedrick visited at Pleasant Prairie last Monday.

Miss Patch, of Gurnee, spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

Miss Florence Thomas, of Waukegan, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Worth.

Miss Grayce Carpenter, of Ranney, was a pleasant caller on Saturday morning.

On Monday afternoon at three o'clock occurred the marriage of Miss Julia May Corris to Mr. Roy E. Lewin, at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Spencer Howe. The bride was handsomely attired in a navy blue traveling suit. The Rev. Geo. McDougall performed the ceremony, only the immediate relatives being present. Mr. and Mrs. Lewin are both highly esteemed young people of Russell. Amid showers of rice and a host of good wishes, they departed on the five o'clock train for their future home in Chicago.

Charles the First's Death Warrant.

Howard Rayner, an attorney of Baltimore, has what is said to be the original warrant for the execution of Charles I.

TREVOR, WIS

Miss Lizzie Schumacher is spending a few weeks with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. L. A. Havens is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Moore at Woodstock.

Mrs. Geo Swan returned to her home Monday after spending a week with relatives here.

G. H. Booth and wife are visiting friends in the west.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Miss Sarah Patrick this week Thursday.

The ice cream social held at A. Edgars was quite well attended.

Mrs. E. Kennedy entertained company from Chicago over Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Patrick spent a few days last week with her mother in Salem.

Miss Blanch Patrick entertained Miss Kruckman from Wilmot last week.

Miss Carrie Graves spent Sunday with Miss Flora Orvis of Camp Lake.

Attend the chicken pie dinner at Crowley's grove, Cross Lake, June 17, given by Antioch Hillside Cemetery society.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.



Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't mak any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Usefulness Would Be Gone.

Mayor Low is telling an incident that occurred while he was visiting one of the state prisons in company with a clergyman. The good man stopped at the cell of a burglar, and asked solemnly: "My poor erring brother, have you any hopes for the future?"

"Naw!" answered the prisoner with deep dejection, "by the time I gets out of this blasted jail I'll be too old to break into anybody's house!"

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
Licensed Embalmer

Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

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Forks, Shovels and Shelf Hardware at Prices That Are Right

CALL AND GET PRICES ON ANYTHING IN OUR LINE

Lake Villa, Illinois.

TREE THAT DRIES UP SPRINGS.

Eucalyptus Should Not Be Planted in Their Vicinity.

At a recent meeting of the National Agricultural Society of France M. Lamey reported, according to Cosmos, that the eucalyptus is a dangerous tree in the neighborhood of springs, which it dries up rapidly. "I have seen," said he, "a eucalyptus whose roots had penetrated into the pipes of a sink. The fountain that supplied the house had been destroyed by the roots of neighboring eucalyptus trees, which it was necessary to cut down. At the forestry station of St. Ferdinand, built near a spring that issues from a natural grotto, the roots of the eucalyptus trees planted above have penetrated the fissures in the rock and have completely covered the interior of the grotto with a thick velvety layer formed by an innumerable quantity of tiny rootlets, short and tufted, similar to those by which the ivy clings to walls. Owing to their energetic absorptive power, these rootlets, greedy for water, had also invaded and choked the conduits so that the outflow from the spring was greatly reduced. We may say, then, that although certain species of eucalyptus are valuable aids in drying marshy land it is prudent to keep from planting them in the neighborhood of springs used for domestic purposes or irrigation."

Her Smile.

Of all her smiles the dearest
Is that which takes its rise
Where love shines forth the clearest—
In and about her eyes.

It sparkles there and wrinkles,
Then slyly downward goes;
While tiny little wrinkles
Nestle about her nose.

Its sweetness unabating,
At last it lightly slips
To where, impatient, waiting,
I kiss it—on her lips.

A Modern Caesar.

"They are squabbling over the wood sawing championship in New Hampshire."

"Who is the champion now?"

"I believe he comes from Concord."

"Evidently a new Julius Caesar."

"Why so?"

"Because he can say, 'I came, I saw, I Concord!'"

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A Three Months' Subscription to

The Industrial Times

AND MINING RECORD

with which is given free as a premium Two Splendid Maps of Thunder Mountain Mining District and of Southern Idaho, showing all the mines and all the important claims, also routes, railroads and wagon roads.

The Industrial Times is a monthly of 16 big pages which give accurate information regarding the movement of industrial and mining enterprises. Its regular subscription price is one dollar per year; but a trial subscription is sent for three months for ten cents, including the maps. These are the only accurate maps of Thunder Mountain and are alone worth several times the price charged. Address

THE INDUSTRIAL TIMES
253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Reliance.

Oh! here's to the ship whose rollicking dip
Shall lower old England's pride!
To her our colors and pens we dip
As she rides on the rippling tide.
Just gaze at the rake of her mizzen mast
That soon shall rake the seas,
And notice the bend of her bow abast
That bendeth before the breeze, yoho!
That bendeth before the breeze!

Oh! here's to the rollicking yankee crew
That cruises her fore an' aft!
As clever a crew with chart and chew
As ever canoed a craft.
They're bully bold boys in a blow, you bet,
And gloat on a gallant gale.
So lower away at the anchoret
And swing to the swelling sail, yoho!
And swing to the swelling sail!

Oh! here's to the rollicking random verse
They print in the papers now!
It can't tell a halyard hitch from a hearse
And doesn't know boom from bow,
The ship, no doubt, needs a crew that's stout,
And a captain does no wrong,
But you can't compete for a cup without
The swash of a salt-sea song, yoho!
The swash of a salt-sea song!

Lead in Inventions.

In proportion to population more patents are issued to citizens of the District of Columbia than to those of any other state. A recent compilation showed that Tennessee was at the foot of the list.

For Agricultural Department.

The Department of Agriculture will have a building at a cost of $1,500,000.

During June, 1893

we had four pupils but we ran the school and did our best. The good boys and girls told others with the result that we have enrolled nearly two hundred different pupils since September 1, 1902. This is a fairly good growth for a city the size of Kenosha. We must do good work.

Kenosha College of Commerce

The Maelstrom Whirlpool.

The famous Maelstrom whirlpool is four geographical miles in diameter.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE

An east-bound through Santa Fe passenger train from the West which had been delayed four days in Kansas by floods ran into a west-bound Missouri Pacific freight train at Pleasant Hill, Mo. Both engines were badly damaged. One passenger was slightly hurt.

Word has reached Weiser, Idaho, of the killing at Lardo of Harry Emmens by H. M. St. Cyr, an expert mining engineer of note. Emmens and St. Cyr were partners in a hotel at Lardo on the Payette lakes and had a dispute over the division of property. St. Cyr says Emmens first attacked him, firing three shots.

The Indianapolis Gas Company shut off its natural gas supply at 8 o'clock Monday morning. Over 5,000 families have cooked their last meal by the old method. Notice was served on all patrons of the company a few days ago, so when the supply was turned off a few days ago there were few who had not made arrangements to meet the emergency.

The end of a long and exciting murder trial at the town of Tyron, Neb., came the other night, when James Robinson was found guilty of the murder of Elmer Thayers and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The two men were rival foremen on cattle ranches and the trouble between them had its beginning in litigation over the control of a cattle company.

The rebellious Zenaga tribesmen who recently attacked and tried to ambush Governor General Jounart and his escort were given a severe punishment by French artillery. Figuig, their stronghold on the eastern border of Morocco, was under heavy bombardment for three hours. Great destruction was wrought to the cheap houses, the mosque was destroyed and a great number of natives suffered death.

The clubs in the National League are standing thus:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chicago	31	15	Cincinnati	19	23
New York	30	13	Boston	17	24
Pittsburg	31	17	Philadelphia	12	29
Brooklyn	23	22	St. Louis	13	33

Following is the standing of the clubs in the American League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Boston	26	15	Chicago	20	19
Philadelphia	25	17	Detroit	18	22
St. Louis	21	15	New York	16	23
Cleveland	20	17	Washington	11	29

Indictments were returned by the United States grand jury at Columbus, Ohio, against John A. Cobb of Bainbridge, Ohio, and W. H. H. Miller, S. E. Struble and G. W. J. Woltz of Newark, Ohio, for misuse of the mails in connection with alleged fraudulent land deals. Several other men who have not yet been arrested are under indictment on a similar charge. The government inspectors claim to have unearthed land swindles of gigantic proportions which, they say, were carried on by men operating in widely separated localities. Large tracts of timber land for which fraudulent deeds were given to purchasers were offered for sale in Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri, Texas and Michigan.

BREVITIES.

Seven French nuns exiled from their native land have established a residence in St. Louis.

John Flynn, a prosperous farmer of Flathead County, Montana, was murdered at La Salle.

Albert Meyer, who was attacked with glanders, is dead at Newark, N. J., after terrible suffering.

George Smith, colored, was hanged at Portland, Ore., for the murder of his wife last November.

The world's fair company at St. Louis has set apart $250,000 as prizes in the live stock department.

James Wright, alleged murderer of three boys at Salt Lake City in 1895, is under arrest at South Macalester, I. T.

The diocese of Colorado of the Episcopal Church has voted down a resolution to recommend to the General Assembly a change in the name of the church.

As a result of the St. Louis flood at least twenty persons are dead, 25,000 are homeless, several towns are under water and property worth millions of dollars destroyed.

Joseph Kirwin, of Toledo, was found guilty at Cleveland of the murder of Maggie Snedefar, who was found dead in her room and was supposed to have been strangled.

William Boston, aged 22, was found dead in the yard of his home, five miles from Lexington, Ky., with a bullet hole in his forehead. The presumption is that he was shot by burglars.

While indorsing a check to pay the premium on a life insurance policy for $10,000 which he had just taken out, J. S. Farrier dropped dead in the Farley Bank at Montgomery, Ala.

W. I. Idelman, deputy collector of United States customs at the boundary of the Forty-Mile River, is in jail at Eagle City, Alaska, charged with embezzlement. His reported shortage is $40,000.

One man was killed, two fatally hurt hurt and several others badly injured in a runaway car accident on the Alum Rock Park electric railway at San Jose, Cal. Deputy Assessor Edwin F. Goodrich was killed outright.

Because of a dispute resulting from the stonemasons' refusal to join the bricklayers' union, Pittsburg builders have suspended operations to the extent of throwing 4,000 men out of work, and within a few days 20,000 may be out.

A forest fire has been burning in the vicinity of Ely Lake, Minnesota, doing great damage to standing timber and destroying thousands of dollars' worth of cordwood. Unless rain falls soon the loss of timber will be enormous, as fires can be seen burning in a dozen different directions.

Fire at Philadelphia in the building occupied by the Vega Dress Suit Case Company destroyed nearly $50,000 worth of property. Cunningham & Seals' wool warehouse and P. E. Baxter's shirt factory were damaged. The loss is covered by insurance.

EASTERN.

Daniel J. Sully, who has closed his successful bull campaign in the cotton market, distributed $20,000 among his associates and sailed for Europe.

Society girls at Newport, R. I., have introduced the style of wearing their hair flowing down their backs, and it promises to become the fashion.

Celestine Garling, 24 years old, committed suicide at New York after writing that promise to kill herself was given to her husband if he died first; 3-year-old son left.

Miss Mary Morse, daughter of Henry G. Morse, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, was married to Harry A. Horner, standing beside the coffin of her father.

Mayor Low announced that the Jerome Park reservoir, on which New York City already has spent millions, is unsafe. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will exceed $500,000.

Seven people were burned and one girl so seriously injured that she will die, as the result of a fire caused by the explosion of chemicals at the big wholesale drug house of W. J. Gilmore & Co. in Pittsburg.

Thomas B. Reed, long Speaker of the National House of Representatives, according to the official report, left a personal estate valued at $431,000 after providing for the payment of debts and the expense of administration.

A man who registered at a hotel in Ballston, N. Y., as H. A. Wright, New York, has been arrested upon telegraphic advices from the Postoffice Department at Washington, saying the man was charged with postal frauds.

General strike of anthracite coal miners is threatened by executive board at Wilkesbarre, Pa., because of operators' refusal to recognize miners' representatives on conciliation board, as promised under arbitration agreement.

Government Geological Surveyor E. M. Hart of Blairsville was mistaken for a burglar and killed by Night Watchman Edward Thomas of the Hotel Jefferson, in Jefferson township, Allegheny County, Pa. Thomas is under arrest.

George Gould's effort to secure railroad entrance into Pittsburg is explained by the city's tonnage of 84,000,000 in 1902; it is now greatest manufacturing center of United States in steel, coal, glass and foundry products, though population is only 321,616.

Fire occurred in the plant of the Buffalo Storage and Carting Company in Buffalo, enveloping the four lower floors of the six-story building. A large amount of freight belonging to the Lake Shore Railroad Company is stored in the building. The loss will be heavy.

Burglars broke into the office of Kidd Bros. & Burghers, steel wire mill, at McKees Rocks, Pa., and, finding nothing of value after dynamiting the safe, set fire to the plant. The main building, a long frame structure, was completely destroyed, entailing a loss of about $60,000.

Maine the other night was burning from one side to the other and in almost every section. Thousands of dollars worth of property and valuable timber land were destroyed hourly by forest fires and there is little prospect for changed conditions until rain has soaked the ground and woodlands.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, in an address, said child labor conditions in Pennsylvania were worse than at any other place in the world, not excepting Russia. She cited facts to show that in the State there are 36,000 children between the ages of 13 and 16 employed at hard labor.

WESTERN.

The general freight offices of the Erie Railroad are to be moved from Cleveland to Chicago.

At Tarkio, Mo., fire destroyed the plant of the Midland Manufacturing Company. Loss $50,000.

Colonel Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, was nominated for Governor at the Ohio Republican convention.

Drought of forty-eight days in New England is estimated to have caused a loss to farmers of $70,000,000.

A mob attempted to take a wife murderer from the officers at Tomah, Wis., but was prevented by the militia and officers, and the prisoner was taken to Sparta.

Miss Marie Ware, who recently resigned her office of United States commissioner at Eugene, Ore., has been arrested, charged with conspiracy to obtain public lands by fraud.

The Minnesota diocesan council of the Protestant Episcopal Church voted against the proposed change of name as follows: Clergy, yeas 37, nays 18; laity, yeas 32, nays 52.

A passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tiffin, Ohio, struck a carriage containing two young men and two young women. As a result three will die and the fourth is badly hurt.

Harold H. J. Baring, member of the London family of bankers of that name, arrived at San Francisco from the Orient. In company with Mrs. Baring he is making a tour of the world.

A mob at Belleville, Ill., hanged E. H. Wyatt, a negro, who fatally shot Superintendent of Schools Hertel, who had refused to renew his certificate as a teacher owing to scandals in his district.

Judge Elbridge Hanecy and all Republican candidates for Circuit judge except Tuthill, Gibbons and Smith, were defeated at Chicago's late election; Superior Judge Brentano, Republican, was re-elected.

Captain J. C. Reimers, of Cleveland, master of the barge Chattanooga, was run down and instantly killed by a train at Ashtabula, Ohio. Deceased was one of the best known vessel masters on the great lakes.

The United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati affirmed the judgment in case of Banker McKnight of Louisville, Ky., who is under sentence for violation of the United States banking law while president of a Louisville bank.

A Mississippi River excursion steamer at Hannibal, Mo., was crushed against a bridge pier when carrying 200 passengers, most of them women and children, who were thrown into a panic of fear. The boat sank and four people were drowned.

John Howell, 65 years old, committed suicide at Middletown, Ohio, by drinking half a pint of carbolic acid. Local doctors have never before known of a case in which a person was able to swallow one-third as much of this poison. Howell's stomach was completely burned out. Ill health and growing blindness caused his suicide.

The international conference of the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkards) at Bellefontaine, Ohio, went on record as opposed to life insurance. The delegates who favor life insurance declare that the agitation will be renewed at the next conference.

Thieves blew open the safe of the Gold-Stabeck bank at Vesta, Minn., with dynamite and made a big haul, securing $2,500 in currency and $20,000 in notes. The robbers stole a team of horses and made their escape. They are believed to be amateurs.

President Lake of the retail coal dealers of Michigan and Indiana, who met at Indianapolis, said the public and newspapers had been unfair in their criticism of the Coal Dealers' Association. He had no knowledge of a combine to keep up prices.

Fire destroyed the greater part of the business portion of Randsburg, Cal. The blaze started at noon in the Orpheon Theater and spread rapidly to adjoining business blocks. The loss is $100,000. Most of the buildings destroyed were of a flimsy character.

Edward R. Knapman, a young Chicagoan who has been on trial for the murder of Agnes Mooney in a house on Gratiot avenue, Detroit, Feb. 16, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and was immediately sentenced to Jackson prison for life.

The cruiser Tacoma was launched at the ship yards of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, in the presence of several thousand people, including a delegation from the State of Washington. Miss Julia Naomin Harris, of Tacoma, christened the vessel.

Edwin Wadsworth Longfellow, son of the poet, arrived at San Francisco on the steamer American Maru from the Orient. He has been on a tour of the world and is now returning to his home in New York. Mr. Longfellow is an artist of considerable distinction.

Joseph P. Miller of Columbus, Ohio, was convicted by a jury in the United States Court of using the mails to defraud in connection with an alleged scheme to blackmail prominent business men. His wife is serving a term in the penitentiary for a similar offense.

The Kansas Supreme Court has refused to grant a new trial in the case of Jessie Morrison, charged with the murder of Clara Wiley Castle three years ago. A dispatch from Eldorado says that Miss Morrison would be taken into custody at once and returned to the penitentiary.

The Chengwatana, Minn., dam was blown out by a party of disguised men. They overpowered the two watchmen and exploded four charges of dynamite, destroying two of the main gates. Feeling against the dam has run high among the farmers for months past and several anti-dam meetings had been held of late.

Former United States Senator Thomas C. Power of Montana, president of the board of sheep commissioners, has written that the sheep losses were not one-tenth of the number reported and the recent storm, in soaking the range and insuring good grass for the remainder of the season, did more good than damage.

Battling with a burglar in the darkness in the basement of his drug store at 601 West Sixty-ninth street, Chicago, Herbert W. Fryer was shot in the left thigh. Several other bullets fired at him lodged in the door frame above his head. The burglar escaped through a rear basement window without securing anything of value.

Settlement of strikes has been effected that mean the return to work of 25,000 persons in Chicago, including laundry workers, hotel employes and others. Arbitration was agreed upon to arrange the wage scales in dispute, especially for hotel employes and laundry workers. Laundry owners announce that they will advance their rates.

R. H. Adams, aged 82 years, who was burned in St. Paul on April 18 in a gasoline explosion which killed his helper, Mrs. Ida Hawley, died after several weeks of intense suffering. His son was also burned, but he recovered. Adams was a cousin of President John Quincy Adams, whom he visited in the White House when a small boy.

A dog sitting by a forty-foot abandoned shaft in a Placerville, Cal., mine resulted in the finding of William Kenna and the body of M. Tranger, miners. The men fell into the shaft eleven days ago. Tranger went mad after several days' imprisonment and Kenna had to fight for life. Kenna has a broken leg and was almost dead when discovered.

At Pueblo, Colo., while a gang of laborers was digging a trench near one of the blast furnaces of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's steel works a bosh, or vent, at the base of the furnaces was opened without warning and molten iron and blazing gas poured out upon them. Three of the men were literally cooked alive. The men are Austrians.

The United States cruiser Princeton has arrived at San Francisco after a long cruise in the waters of the Orient. She started from Yokohama nearly a month ago. The Yorktown, also from the Orient, has arrived. She sailed from Yokohama a few days in advance of the Princeton and called at Honolulu, where she took on coal.

The business portion of the town of New Lisbon, Wis., was destroyed almost entirely by fire early Friday morning, and the loss is approximately $100,000. The fire started in Stinson Brothers & Co.'s store about midnight. The fire department, with only 200 feet of hose and a small chemical engine, was unable to cope with the flames, and Mauston and Tomah were asked for aid. The largest losses are: Stinson Brothers & Co., $11,500; Cash department store, $5,000; F. E. Hurd, $2,500; A. G. Anderle, $6,000; Moore's Opera House block, $6,000; Wolf Mercantile Company, $14,000; B. D. Curtis, $6,000, and O. B. Chester, $11,000.

SOUTHERN.

From 75 to 100 persons perished in a flood which destroyed big cotton mills, causing a loss of $2,000,000, at Spartanburg, S. C.

James Green killed James Harris at Dossett, Tenn., in a dispute which arose over 1 cent. Green used a shotgun. He is in jail at Clinton.

"Tip" Nelson, aged 20 years, was killed in Lee County, Va., by John Reynolds. Their quarrel arose over a girl and Reynolds blew Nelson's head off with a shotgun. Reynolds escaped.

Robert Dennis, a negro, aged about 50, was lynched in the public square at Greenville, Miss., for an attempted attack upon Miss Beulah Bishop, a white girl and an orphan. A ball game was postponed forty minutes while the players and most of the spectators joined the lynchers.

Six miles from Sumter an excursion train on the Atlantic Coast Line, loaded with negroes going to Columbia, S. C., to spend the day, ran into a wash-out caused by a cloudburst. Conductor Clement was instantly killed, as were four of the negroes, one being a woman. About thirty passengers were injured.

Two men are dead and another fatally wounded as the result of a fight at Eagle Lake, Texas, when City Marshal Kinard and William McDow shot each other to death and Pierce Hammond, a bystander, received a mortal wound. As he fell McDow said: "We are both done for; let us die friends." They shook hands and died.

The handsome new capitol building erected at a cost of $1,000,000 was dedicated at Jackson, Miss. It is estimated that 10,000 visitors were present. Five thousand men and women were in the parade from the old capitol to the new, ex-Gov. Robert Lowrey, commander of the Mississippi division, Confederate veterans, being chief marshal of the day.

FOREIGN.

It has been proposed that fat people be taxed by the authorities in Stockholm.

Bashi-Bazouks killed over 200 women and children in the village of Smerdash, European Turkey.

Russian cavalry dispersed a mob of 700 at Kishenev and saved the Jewish quarters of the town from a raid.

The London Daily Mail understands that Lord Curzon's term as Viceroy of India, which expires next September, will be extended for two years.

It is understood that the Duke of Argyll has sold Iona Island, Bebrides, to the Carthusians, who were recently expelled from the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse in France.

Unconfirmed rumors are in circulation at Belgrade, Servia, that King Alexander's French cook has committed suicide at the palace after having been detected in an attempt to poison Queen Draga.

Monte di Pieta, the State pawnbroking establishment at Naples, Italy, was destroyed by fire. The strong room, filled with valuables, was gutted. The damage, according to some reports, amounts to $2,400,000.

The Transcaspian Territory is threatened with a famine in consequence of the plague of locusts. The pests have appeared in such numbers that it is impossible to protect the grain and fruit crops from their ravages. Famine already prevails in Turkestan.

A terrible shipping disaster occurred a little distance from Marseilles, when two passenger steamers, the Insulaire and the Liban, both belonging to the Fraissenet Steamship Company of Marseilles, came into collision. The Liban sank and over 100 of her passengers and crew perished.

Vandalism on the part of visitors to the recently floated Spanish cruiser Reina Christina, sunk by Dewey, is reported in Manila. It is said the visitors have taken bones of dead Spaniards for relics. The Christina was thought to have had $200,000 in gold on board, but it was not found.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Valparaiso, Chili, says that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Arequipa, which during a lull in the recent storm at Valparaiso left that port in an endeavor to ride out the gale at sea, probably was lost. The agent cables that the steamer had eighty persons on board. The bodies of some of the Arequipa's crew have been washed ashore.

A hurricane has swept over the Philippine Islands and great damage has been done to shipping. The United States transport Shamshus is reported to have been wrecked. This, however, has not been confirmed. The United States steamer Pearla de Visayas has been totally lost off Camotes Island. Part of her crew were saved. The United States steamer Haurafel and the schooner Mayflower have been driven ashore off Ormoc, West Leyte, and will prove total losses. All on board these vessels were saved.

IN GENERAL.

Fire destroyed twenty-eight houses in the suburb of the City of Hull, Ont., causing a loss of $40,000, with no insurance.

The banking and brokerage house of A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto, closed its doors with heavy liabilities and unknown assets.

Full control of the Eastern Illinois line has been obtained by the Rock Island people, as shown at the annual election of the Eastern Illinois road.

Augustine Menende, a member of one of the first families of Havana, has been sentenced to twelve years in prison for the murder of Gregoria Altazarra after a quarrel in a cafe.

Dun's review of trade says weather conditions proved the only drawback during the business week. Railroad earnings are heavy and trade is encouraging in the principal cities.

It is announced authoritatively that Secretary of the Navy Moody would not remain in the cabinet longer than the present term of President Roosevelt. Mr. Moody expects then to resume the practice of law.

Major James McLaughlin, representing the government in Utah, has closed a treaty with the Uintah Indians as a result of which 1,250,000 acres of reservation land will be opened to settlement in October, 1904.

In an interview in Paris Senator Elkins announced that he would introduce a bill at the next session of Congress to decrease import duties 10 per cent on goods carried in American ships and increasing it a like amount if shipped in foreign bottoms.

The sash and door factory and planing mills of Davidson & Thackeray, the printing and lithographing establishment of Mortimer & Co. and about ten houses in Queen street were burned to the ground at Ottawa, Ont. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

Two large white whales, rare specimens in Atlantic coast waters, are reported to be imprisoned in the Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton. They are supposed to have entered the lakes in pursuit of mackerel schools. Cape Breton fishermen are making great efforts to capture one of them.

[illegible] has recently [illegible] at Salonica.

TEACHER IS HANGED.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB AT BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Avengers Proceed Quietly and Kill Colored Man After Dragging Him from Jail—Superintendent Shot for Refusing to Renew Certificate.

A mob of infuriated citizens in Belleville at midnight lynched W. T. Wyatt, a colored school teacher of East St. Louis, two hours after he had shot and mortally wounded Charles Hertel, county superintendent of schools, because the latter refused to renew his teaching certificate. The colored man was hanged by the mob despite the appeals of the Mayor and other officials for order. The mob conducted its work in a perfectly orderly manner, and many of the citizens of Belleville knew nothing of the lynching.

Hertel was shot in his office by the teacher, who had called to have his certificate renewed. A young man named Fielder was in the office when the shooting occurred. He grappled with Wyatt, but the negro beat him off with the butt of his revolver, inflicting a severe scalp wound. A passing policeman hurried into the room and succeeded in arresting the negro. He was hurried to the county jail and the place was surrounded with policemen, as it was feared that a mob would form.

A couple of hours passed when suddenly an orderly crowd of determined citizens appeared before the jail and forced a passage to Wyatt's cell. Securing the prisoner they dragged him out and hanged him. Before being executed Wyatt asserted the shooting was the result of a political grudge. Wyatt was hanged to a telephone pole in the public square in front of the court house. After he was pronounced dead his body was burned. Superintendent Hertel was removed to the hospital. The ball entered his right breast near the nipple and ranged upward. He is unable to use his right arm, but is resting well, although the ball is still in his body. State's Attorney Farmer will make every effort to fix the responsibility of the lynching upon the leaders. Wyatt was a graduate of the University of Michigan and was not refused a teacher's certificate because of lack of knowledge, but because charges of immorality had been preferred against him.

MANY DIE IN FLOOD.

Hundred Perish and Big Cotton Mills Crumble in South Carolina.

By a tremendous cloudburst from 75 to 100 persons lost their lives at Spartanburg, S. C., and at Pacolet and Clifton. The great cotton mills which have built up the neighborhood to a high state of prosperity, were wiped out by the same flood. The Pacolet mills, at Spartanburg, thus destroyed, were the property of Victor N. Montgomery, who owned the mills at New Holland, Ga., which were crippled by the tornado near Gainesville a few days before.

The storm settled over Spartanburg Friday night, gathered force until it brought a giant cloudburst, the downpour from the clouds sweeping away the dams, which in turn settled into a vast swirling stream, which rushed through the valley where the mills were situated.

Saturday afternoon the waters were roaring above the homes in a settlement where on Friday a thousand laborers were busy. The property loss, it is believed, will reach $2,000,000. Many cottages were swept away in the terrific flood with their inmates, who were asleep when the storm burst upon them and cut off their chance of escape.

Pacolet and Clifton are situated in the defiles of two valleys and most of the homes of the workmen are located in the valley near the mills in which they labored. Their situation was trap-like, and the bursting cloud filled the valley with its flood of water.

The Pacolet River rises in the mountains forty miles above, and ordinarily it is just large enough to furnish power for the cotton factories. It is now a giant mill race.

The greatest disaster was at the village of Pacolet. There were three cotton mills, known as Pacolet Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Nos. 1 and 2 have been washed away, together with a number of warehouses filled with cotton goods and raw cotton.

Besides the mills at Pacolet the Presbyterian Church, a hotel, a livery stable and a number of dwellings were washed away by the flood. The water is running through the windows of the Southern Railway station there. Box cars standing on the tracks were washed away. All the water power dams on the river are gone. The flood carried away at least three bridges on the main line of the Southern Railway.

President Twitchell, of the Clifton mill, located at Clifton, S. C., telegraphed to F. J. Pelser, one of the largest stockholders, that No. 3 mill there is wrecked, No. 1 and No. 2 partially destroyed and several warehouses swept away. The ditpatch said: "There has been heavy loss of life. Glendale mill (No. 1 Converse) is intact, but the dam and several warehouses have been swept away."

Sparks from the Wires.

Trainmen and officials of the Northern Pacific road reached an agreement as to wages and the running of double-header trains.

Major Gen. Shafter, United States army, retired, was elected department commander of the G. A. R., for California and Nevada.

The Philippine government has suppressed two seditious plays, one in Manila, and one at Batangas, capital of the province of that name.

The war cloud in the Orient has led to the discussion of status of the 60,000 Japanese in Hawaii. It is estimated that 25,000 of them are subject to recall for military service, and the problem of transportation would be a difficult one.

William L. Harrison, a switchman for the Burlington, 28 years old, fell beneath a switch engine in St. Joseph, Mo., and lost both his legs.

Daniel G. Reid of New York has given $50,000 toward establishing a public hospital in Richmond, Ind., his native city. Mr. Reid will also erect a $75,000 church for the United Presbyterian.

A special from Salonica announces that a court-martial has sentenced to death the Bulgarian schoolmaster named Yorghi, the instigator of the destruction by dynamite on April 3 of the Ottoman [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Weather conditions have improved, particularly as regards the great staples, although considerable losses have occurred in garden truck and other minor farm products at the East owing to drought. Labor controversies are still the most disturbing factors in the situation, and it is difficult to anticipate how far distribution of merchandise will be affected. Structural material of all kinds is moving slowly because of strikes in the building trades, which are now exercising more widespread influence than other disagreements. At the East the trade situation is satisfactory as a rule. Railway earnings thus far reported for May were 12.8 per cent larger than last year and surpassed those of 1901 by 25.6 per cent," according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade. Continuing, the report says:

After many weeks of discussion the expected transaction in pig iron was completed, involving a heavier tonnage than was generally anticipated and showing but a small decline in price. Considering the improved conditions as to fuel and transportation, the magnitude of the contract and the ample time in which to make deliveries, $19.35 at Pittsburg, was by no means a low price. Some decline was to be expected, and only by a readjustment of quotations can this industry maintain the activity for which enlarged facilities provide.

Demands for steel rails have again become urgent, particularly from trolley roads, and the rail mills that have been making billets will resume their regular business next week. As practically all this year's output has been sold, the question of quotations in 1904 is under consideration. Structural steel is still adversely affected by labor disagreements in the building trades, but in the iron and steel industry there have been numerous settlements and few serious conflicts are in progress. Under the new tin plate scale an increased output is provided, and the mills are fully occupied with large orders on hand. Nevertheless, tin declined through liquidation at London.

New England footwear factories are busy on fall contracts, but few supplementary orders have been received. Leather sells freely, hemlock sole being in great demand for western footwear manufacturers. Domestic hides again average higher, with notable strength in Colorado hides. Supplies of winter and early spring saltings are abundant, but there is no surplus of better qualities now coming forward. Increased receipts of foreign dry hides have not depressed prices.

Failures this week numbered 206 in the United States, against 194 last year, and 7 in Canada, compared with 20 a year ago.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Wholesale trade awaits crop, labor and price developments. Too much rain is reported for western crops, but particularly for corn, the planting of which is still delayed. The tendency toward readjustment of prices of iron is shown in the reduction of 25 to 50 cents per ton at seaboard markets. Large buyers at Chicago say they will take hold at concessions.

The outlook as to the country's export trade is by no means depressing. Exports of manufactured goods for the month of April were only twice exceeded in the country's history.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending May 28 aggregate 4,677,678 bushels, against 5,293,373 last year, 3,900,645 in this week last year and 4,138,070 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 205,571,810 bushels, against 233,424,846 last season and 103,856,005 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 1,179,730 bushels, against 1,814,184 last year, 71,488 a year ago and 2,037,043 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 61,436,841 bushels, against 25,000,597 last season and 165,159,107 in 1901.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.15; hogs, shipping grades, $5.00 to $6.10; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 48c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $15.50; prairie, $6.00 to $13.50; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, 55c to 75c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $6.05; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.20; hogs, $5.00 to $6.00; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 49c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $4.90; hogs, $4.00 to $6.15; sheep, $3.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.00; hogs, $4.00 to $6.40; sheep, $2.50 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 3 white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 3, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 58c to 59c; pork, mess, $17.50.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, $7.70.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.40; hogs, fair to prime, $4.00 to $7.30; sheep, fair to choice, $4.00 to $5.00; lambs, common to choice, $4.00 to $7.35.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.45; hogs, $4.00 to $6.00; sheep, $3.00 to $5.15; wheat, No. 2 red, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 43c; butter, creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.

SENATOR HANNA'S SPEECH

Delivered Before the Ohio Republican Convention.



SENATOR M. A. HANNA.

"I congratulate the Republican party of Ohio upon this splendid representative body, and I bespeak for the Republican party of Ohio the hope and the wish that your deliberations will be governed by good judgment and proper spirit. We have had occasion recently to celebrate a day marking the first 100 years of our statehood, and in the proceedings of that function at Chillicothe there were many things of interest, and many things to call forth feelings of pleasure and pride in recounting the earlier history of our commonwealth.

"O, my fellow Republicans, standing on the threshold of this new century, Republicans, should we not be proud and grateful that we have been a part of and connected with the party whose principles and policies have done so much for our development?

"The Republican party laid the foundation stone. Human liberty and protection to American industries and the American workingman are placed in the sacred archives of our country's history and furnish its foundation stone. And since that time stone by stone has been added to that structure, every one as hard and indestructible as granite itself; every one composed in its component parts with a mixture of principles which fitted and made complete the whole; and as it was raised year by year, tried by experience, encouraged by success, to-day standing here in the presence of this great audience, let me point to that magnificent structure, the monument to principles of the Republican party, and let that party write the inscription upon its base, in letters that all who run may read, 'Hands off.'

"Our State affairs, my fellow citizens, of recent years need no praise from me. Every time the Republican party has placed at the head of the executive affairs of this State their chosen candidate it was a guarantee that the best interests of the people would be subserved, and that all the necessary attributes of an economical and progressive administration would be the result. Time and results have proved that fact, and on this occasion it is a pleasure to me, nearing the close of the present administration, to pay that tribute to your present Governor which he so richly deserves.

Tribute To Roosevelt.

"What can be said of Ohio can be said of our nation. Republicans to-day can congratulate themselves that in the direction of national affairs they have realized all they hoped for and all they expected in the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

"We look back but a few short months, when that heroic young man, standing under the gloom of that awful tragedy at Buffalo, feeling and appreciating the responsibilities which had come upon him, and in the presence of the American people made that sacred promise to them that to the best of his ability, with his heart full of desire, it should be his aim to carry out the policies of President McKinley.

"And how well he has succeeded we all know and we all feel—as this convention will express an appreciation of that administration. We all realize to that young, heroic President is due, as coming from his heart, the most patriotic, unselfish and energetic devotion to the interests of the people and the principles of his party. Standing in the presence of the American people and hearing those words, the solemn import of which indelibly impressed itself upon all who stood near him, no one can doubt his motives or even his ambition. No one can place him in the category of a man whose ambition is greater than his patriotism.

"As we are soon to enter upon a national campaign and as other matters must be issues from point to point, the people to-day all over the United States are watching with interest this Republican convention of the State of Ohio, because Ohio enjoys the proud prestige of always having been loyal to those principles and contributed from her forces of power and intellect many of the best advocates the country has produced.

"Is it any wonder, then, that the people of the whole country should be onlookers this day and to-morrow and watching with eagerness the result of the principles announced and the policies to be tried which shall have their direct influence and effect upon the campaign of 1904? Is there anybody in this great audience—aye, is there anybody in the State of Ohio, who hesitates for one moment, under all the conditions which have gone before, under all the hopes of the future, to see one single cause as to why the Republican party should change one iota in those principles?

"Human liberty, protection to American industries, and our workingmen. We started with that slogan many years ago. It went forth and reached the hearts of every fireside in the land, and if we needed any additional tribute or any accessory to add to the luster of that monument, it would be the culmination of happiness and contentment perceptible everywhere around us. I once said: 'Let well enough alone.' For God's sake 'keep letting it alone.'

Looking to the Future.

"If you consider from a practical standpoint what is best for our country, with the evidence of the past before you, with the object lessons around and with certain deductions as to the future which must follow sound reasoning and right principles, can we ever hope to place ourselves in a happier position as regards ourselves and our own interests?

"I say to that, 'No,' and therefore in the opening of this State campaign, when we are called upon to voice our sentiment reflected from the people—so that it is their sentiment—and knowing full well and trusting in the intelligence of the people of the Buckeye State, are we not safe in starting forward simply to repeat our history to say we have redeemed every prophecy and fulfilled every promise?

"And it was not the result of accident or circumstance. It was because the Republican party had found early in its existence the true principles which govern the people—namely, government by the people; a policy which was only tried first as an experiment and then, through the long years of experience, brought to its aid and support the best minds and the best thought of our country; that added an impetus, supported by the people, as a result of the experiences, an irresistible Americanism which could not be checked, and I give notice to the Democratic party, if you get in the way we will run over you.

"The people are not narrow in their line of reasoning. It is a matter of pride to us that the people of this country are so intelligent, and when I hear the suggestion that the time may come as a result of this enormous influx of immigration the spirit of Americanism will be contaminated by contact, I say, O, no, my friends, the institutions of the United States are upon a surer foundation, and there is a bulwark built years ago which stands to-day stronger and stronger. That bulwark is our common schools, our institutions of education, so that we are adequately prepared for all assimilation that may be necessary for any and all who may come to our hospitable shores.

"The future of the United States cannot be measured in words. The experience of fifty years has taught us that nothing is impossible. There are no conditions existing to-day but are in a further stage of development than they have been in the past. Our great reservoirs of mineral wealth have just been opened, and through the intelligence, the ingenuity and the industry of our people, coupled with those natural advantages, the United States stands to-day in the front rank of the industrial nations of the world.

"Having just arrived at that point, does any one suppose we are going to stop or halt in our progress? That is not the spirit of the American people. We will go on and on; riches untold will come from old mother earth; under the inspiration of energy and our mechanical devices, and that wealth added to our country's treasure will make us stronger even than before in the financial circles of the world, there is nothing impossible that is susceptible to human agency or ingenuity that we cannot reap an advantage from.

"That is a business proposition, my friends. That is a proposition which must be faced from all sides and considered with all interests in view, and if there is one thing more than another that makes me hopeful for these developments in the future it is because of this great prosperity and development people are beginning to appreciate that all interest and all factors that contribute to these results are and should be of mutual interest.

Capital and Labor.

"I speak of the relationship between capital and labor. The day is dawning when that all important, aye, economically important, question will be taken up, discussed and considered, not purely from the standpoint of politics but from the standpoints of humanity and society.

"That is simply another mile stone to mark our progress in that direction, but it will not be the last. 'Onward' is our motto as a people, and in order that that advance may be safe and sure, all the people must look for guidance along the path to those who lead them and have led them safely in the past. It is because of this that I speak hopefully of the future of the Republican party, not only in Ohio but in the nation, and I would speak in such words and with such emphasis as would inspire the minds not only of the Republicans by profession but of every man who from the standpoint of humanity and patriotism will and must consider the best interests of his country.

"The Republican party is in the lead and we have no brass band ahead of us. We are going to follow along the lines and by the straight path which we have trodden for nearly fifty years. You must accept results as proof, and if you consider not only your own material interests but the best interests of society and of our common country, you cannot fail to find yourselves in the ranks of the Republican party without any regard to past party affiliations, marching shoulder to shoulder with soldiers who have won the battles of the past and who are leading on to new victories, with that banner floating aloft which proclaims the principles of the Republican party."

Followed His Advice.

One day recently a couple of girls went to the Roper livery stable and asked for a gentle horse, as they wanted to drive out in the country a few miles. The man gave them one and told them the horse would be all right if they kept the rein from his tail. When they returned in the evening he asked them if they had any trouble.

"Oh, no," said one, "there was one little shower, but we had an umbrella and we took turns at holding it over the horse's tail, so that there was not a drop of rain touched it, and we got along all right." That explains the dazed look the liveryman has been wearing the past few days.

The bean-planting machine drills the hole in the ground, plants the beans, fertilizes and covers them, and marks the position of the next row at one operation.

CHICAGO WAITERS STRIKE.

Many Leading Hotels and Restaurants Affected.

A general strike affecting all employes of every important hotel and restaurant in the loop district of Chicago was called Friday. At 10 o'clock sharp the union committees, representing the cooks, waiters, waitresses, bartenders and miscellaneous hotel and restaurant help swooped down upon the hotels and restaurants inside the loop. A peremptory demand for immediate union recognition and the concession of the unions' demands for increased wages and better hours and working conditions was made, and wherever refused a strike was called immediately.

Six important hotels and restaurants were closed Thursday night. The employes answered the union strike call to a man, although the proprietors declare that in some cases not over half of their help are members of the unions. Thursday strikes were called at Vogelsang's restaurant, King's restaurant and lunchroom, the Union Hotel and restaurant, Potter's restaurant, the Grand Pacific Hotel and the Chicago Beach Hotel. In each case the tie-up was complete.

The first strike was called at Vogelsang's restaurant. The union men caught him with a lot of dinner "cooked up," and being unable to serve it as usual the resultant loss is estimated at nearly $500. At King's restaurant the loss from food on hand which they were unable to serve was said to be $350.

Some statistics of the Chicago waiters' strike:

Hotels affected	18
Restaurants affected	95
Employes out	7,800
Persons inconvenienced daily	500,000
Persons dependent for food on restaurants and hotels	200,000
Loss per day to employers	$100,000
Loss of employes in wages	15,000
Loss to employes in tips	5,000

Demand of strikers—Recognition of union.

Plans of strikers—Tie up every restaurant and hotel in Chicago.

Marshall Field, the great Chicago merchant, in an authorized interview declares that the business of his house is henceforth to be managed upon conservative lines because of labor agitation, and predicts that prosperity will cease if this agitation continues. Mr. Field says: "We feel if this agitation continues that labor will be out of employment, for the reason that the employer is now paying as much for labor as it is possible for him to pay and live. We are obliged to look long into the future because of that agitation, since we import our goods from all over the world and make large contracts in advance even in this country. Therefore I say it is the part of prudence only to look farther into the future than we have heretofore been doing. This prosperity we are now enjoying will not continue unless this agitation can be stopped, and unless labor is willing to continue earnestly at work at the present very high prices. These prices must certainly go down as soon as there is any material let-up in business.



MARSHALL FIELD.

FLAMES SWEEP SEVEN STATES.

Fierce Forest Fires Devastate Vast Areas of Land.

Forest fires, caused by the forty-nine days' drought, have enveloped the entire eastern section of the United States and Canada in their grasp.

Thousands of acres of timber land have been laid waste, villages have been obliterated and the danger to life and property is increasing hourly.

Immense districts in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are broad sheets of flame, and along the southern shore of Long Island, encroaching as close to New York as Train Meadows, just outside of Long Island City, the fires have gained such headway as to cause the suspension of all other work to prevent their further spread.

John D. Rockefeller has a big force of men sprinkling his gardens and watching for fires which might start in his $200,000 private park of 2,000 acres.

Fires, started by a locomotive spark, have burned over hundreds of acres, near Lakewood, N. J. The famous marble palace of George Gould lies directly in the path of the flames, and is surrounded on all sides by dry pines.



That gallant man-o'-war, the Arkansas, has captured another Mississippi mudbank.

"Teddy" has now been whisk-broomed by the attentive porter in nearly every State in the Union.

Give Grover Cleveland a good bass hole and you can have the presidency for all he cares as long as the fish bite.

The first rowboat fatality of the season is reported, and, like most of its kind, was due to the pranks of a playful idiot.

If things keep on as at present who can say that the consumers may not be moved to organize and demand the right to exist?

In the light of Andrew Carnegie's remarks Great Britain may consider itself annexed to this country as another of our island possessions.

Having observed the comparative ease with which Russia has bitten off and masticated the Manchurian morsel, France is evincing signs of a desire to regale itself with a little tidbit off the southern side of China.

It is interesting to learn that Senator Quay is going to retire permanently from politics. It is quite a while since Mr. Quay retired permanently the last time.

Before accepting any specific sum as a just compensation for the canal rights some of the Colombian officials mean to learn definitely whether that is really all that Uncle Sam can be made to give up.

Diplomacy is a queer game. Among all the powers now protesting against Russia's occupation of Manchuria is there, however, one that has not known original warrant for Russia was in Manchurian Charles I.

STOP POSTAL ABUSES.

PROTESTS OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS ARE HEARD.

Rural Carriers Will Not Be Permitted to Act as Agents for Mail Order Firms—Complaints From All Parts of the Country.

Owing to the vast number of complaints forwarded to the Postoffice Department at Washington by the proprietors of country stores and other local industries, an order has been issued discontinuing the practice of sending to a large number of manufacturing concerns and mail order firms throughout the country daily bulletins containing information regarding the establishment of local routes, their location and the names of the carriers.

This practice of distributing information wholesale under a government frank was held to be unjust discrimination in favor of the big concerns of the country and against the industries of the rural communities.

The second step in the endeavor to correct the existing conditions will be taken by Postmaster General Payne within a few days, when he will issue an order calling the attention of the employes of the rural free delivery service to that section of the postal regulations which prohibits a carrier on a rural route from acting as agent for any firm in the sale of commodities to patrons along his line of route.

The third step will be taken by the Postmaster General some time in the near future by rescinding the order issued some months ago instructing each postmaster to post in a conspicuous place in his office the names and addresses of patrons along the rural routes branching out from his headquarters.

Ever since this last order was issued the department has been deluged with complaints and petitions, requesting, urging and even demanding its revocation.

One of the most serious aspects of the case is considered to be that with regard to rural carriers acting as agents for various concerns. It is this practice which more than any other has enabled the mail order firms to secure a strong foothold in rural communities and to make great inroads into the business of their local competitors.

Many of the petitions received said that rural carriers in certain communities acted as purchasing agents for commission houses which dealt in eggs, butter and cheese; others who represented large dairymen, went about on the lookout for bargains in cows and contracted for the delivery of milk at railroad stations, while still others bought hay, corn, wheat and other farm products for the firms represented by them.

These same carriers or others, the complaints asserted, acted as agents for sometimes as many as a dozen firms and sold more different things than they bought. They took orders for clothing, both for men and women, canned goods, flour, stoves, lamps, harness, sewing machines, in fact everything that is included in the assorted stock of a country store and many things that are not.

The officials of the Postoffice Department declare that every effort will be made to prevent the alleged discrimination against local industries and to preserve the popularity of the growing service, which is daily becoming a more important branch of the postal system.

FLEE FROM THE FLOOD.

Five Thousand Illinois People Leave Menaced Land for Safety.

The Sny levee, thirty-five miles long and protecting 100,000 acres of land along the Mississippi on the Illinois side, is in danger and at least five thousand people have left the lowlands or are preparing to leave.

Hundreds of acres of rich farming land have been flooded by the breaking of the Green Bay bottom levee, south of Burlington, Iowa, and below Warsaw, Ill., train service has been cut off by the breaking of the Hunt levee. All low land in the vicinity is submerged.

In St. Louis railroad tracks along the river front are submerged and all roads are seriously embarrassed. Passenger traffic to Kansas City and the West and Northwest is badly crippled.

At Carondelet (South St. Louis) the river is four miles wide, extending on the Illinois side to the Mobile and Ohio tracks, which alone serve as a protection to thousands of acres of farm land. In North St. Louis the stream is three miles wide. No estimate of the damage done can be given until the water subsides.

Kansas floods are receding and the cost is being counted up. Engineers who have gone over the situation in Kansas City estimate that the cost of rehabilitation will range from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Unless great precaution is observed a terrible epidemic of sickness may follow the flood. The whole terminal system of the railroads in the bottoms must be rebuilt. The bridges alone will entail an expenditure of several millions. Sewers are entirely washed out and must be replaced, and a complete new pumping station must be constructed on higher ground. As the water subsides a slime-covered tract of land five miles square is being disclosed, and it hourly becomes more apparent that the task confronting the two cities is a stupendous one.

At the stockyards 2,500 hogs and 300 cattle were drowned.

The death list will be very much smaller than first estimated, as the early reports sent out were greatly exaggerated because of inability to get communication with many of the stricken districts.

Armourdale and Argentina, suburbs of Kansas City, Kan., have issued appeals for aid. Contributions for Argentina will be received by Dr. D. E. Clopper, Mayor, and for Armourdale by the Armourdale State Bank of Commerce, Kansas State Bank or Home State Bank.

Six bodies of unidentified flood victims at North Topeka were picked up Thursday. Sanitary conditions there have been made worse by the breaking of sewers, but no acute suffering is reported. The North Topeka death list is now seventy-one, with thirty identified.

Frank Plumley of Vermont has been appointed umpire for Great Britain and for The Netherlands in the approaching arbitration at Caracas in place of Mr. Partridge, who was obliged to decline. Mr. Plumley formerly was United States District Attorney for Vermont.

SHIP SINKS; 100 DROWN.

French Steamer Liban in Collision Goes Down Near Marseilles.

A terrible shipping disaster occurred a little distance from Marseilles at noon Sunday, when two passenger steamers, the Insulaire and the Liban, both belonging to the Fraissenet Steamship Company of Marseilles, came into collision. The Liban was started for the shore, the captain's purpose being to run aground, but the vessel sunk and over 100 of her passengers and crew perished.

The steamer Liban left Marseilles Sunday morning on her regular passenger trip to Bastia, Corsica, and was run down and sunk by the Insulaire off the Maire Islands. The collision was witnessed from the pilot boat Blechamp, which was about two miles distant. The Blechamp immediately repaired to the spot to render assistance. The force of the collision had cut a great hole in the Liban's side, and she already was filling with water rapidly. Her captain saw the only chance was to run the steamer aground and the Liban was headed full speed for the shore, but within seventeen minutes of the collision and while still in deep water the fore part of the steamer plunged beneath the waves and a few minutes later had entirely disappeared.

In the meantime the Blechamp and the steamer Balkan, also belonging to the Fraissenet company, and other vessels had drawn near the sinking ship and were making desperate efforts to rescue those on board. The Blechamp picked up forty persons, many of whom were at the point of exhaustion. The Balkan rescued thirty-seven passengers, and it is known that in addition to the passengers seventeen of the crew were also saved.

Officers of the steamer Balkan describe the scene just before the Liban disappeared as a terrible one. As the vessel was sinking she was inclined to such an angle that her masts struck the water, causing an eddy, which made the work of rescue most difficult. A mass of human beings were clinging to the foundering vessel and uttered despairing cries as she went down. At the same time the boilers exploded, intensifying the horror. For a few moments the victims were seen struggling in the sea, then the waves closed over them and all was silent. Of about 100 passengers who were aboard the Liban it is feared that at least half were drowned.

MANY FLOOD VICTIMS.

Fifteen Persons Reported Drowned at Madison, Illinois.

Fifteen employes of the American Car and Foundry Works at Madison, Ill., across the river from St. Louis, were drowned at 1 o'clock Monday morning while trying to save the company's property. One hundred and fifty other employes are reported in great danger. Word was sent to the St. Louis side to rush the private yacht Annie Russell to the rescue. The Annie Russell started to Black Walnut and could not force its way against the current.

All the whistles in Madison were blown to arouse citizens for rescue work as soon as the fact became known that a colony of persons were at the mercy of the flood. Madison is about four miles north of St. Louis.

Conservative estimates of the damage from floods to towns in Kansas are as follows:

Kansas City	$8,000,000	Solomon	50,000
Argentina	2,000,000	Abilene	250,000
N. Topeka	500,000	Ellsworth	20,000
Lawrence	250,000	Lindsborg	100,000
Salina	200,000	Hutchinson	100,000
Manhattan	150,000	Minneapolis	100,000
Wamego	10,000	Emporia	65,000
St. Marys	40,000	Florence	50,000
Blue Rapids	20,000	Lincoln Cen	50,000
Clay Center	30,000	Atchison	100,000
Enterprise	30,000	Burlington	20,000
Concordia	55,000	Mill City	80,000
Junct'n City	100,000	Beloit	80,000

No account is taken of the smaller towns, although nearly 200 of these were affected by the floods. The lowest estimate that can be made of the loss done to crops is $5,000,000. The extent of the damage to the railroads include loss to freight in cars and buildings washed out track and destroyed bridges, which may go into millions.



Carpenters of Boston and vicinity get $3 a day.

Cincinnati city hospital nurses work eight hours.

Holyoke, Mass., girls formed a Housework Girls' Union.

Philadelphia bricklayers receive a cent a minute for a day's work.

San Francisco building laborers won $2.25 per day for eight hours' work.

Minneapolis, Minn., building laborers have made a demand for 25 cents an hour.

Bricklayers in Germany receive from 7 to 9 cents an hour and work ten hours a day.

Building laborers at Cleveland, Ohio, have asked for $2.40 a day, an increase of 40 cents.

Eleven flourishing labor unions have been formed in Winona, Minn., in the past month.

Blacksmiths at Wheeling, Bridgeport, Martins Ferry, Bellaire and Benwood, W. Va., have formed a union.

There is a movement on foot among manufacturers at Findlay, Ohio, to employ none but temperance men.

Providence, R. I., labor unions plan to raise $20,000 before Jan. 1, 1905, with which to build a labor temple.

Bricklayers at Toronto, Canada, have made a demand for weekly payment of wages. They are now paid semi-weekly.

Newspaper men of Spain have formed a union, and will demand a minimum wage of $38 a month and one day off a week.

Textile workers of Lancashire, England, have determined to run labor candidates for Parliament at the coming election.

There are 1,750,000 boys and girls between ten and fifteen years of age at work in factories and mines in the United States.

There is a great scarcity of labor among the iron workers, boilermakers, machinists, pattern makers and molders in British Columbia. The wages of boilermakers is $3.50 for a nine-hour day and for pattern makers $4 for a nine-hour day.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The invention of steel pens by "Mr. Wise," an Englishman, was announced.

Great Britain took possession of Guiana.

A copper plate engraving machine was invented by Turrel, a native of London, England.

A steam printing press was invented by two Germans, Konig and Bauer.

Napoleon visited Antwerp and decided to spend $10,000,000 in dock construction there.

War between Brazil and Argentina was brought to an end by creating the independent State of Banda Oriental from the territory over which they had fought.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Treating diseases by the water cure method was proposed by Vincez Priessnitz of Grafenburg, Austria.

The walls of the Brunswick Theater in London fell during a rehearsal and killed a large number of persons.

Henry Clay, referred to at that time as the "traveling secretary," succeeded in raising $10,000 at Philadelphia for a Kentucky election fund.

Francis Smith gave at New York what was declared to be a successful demonstration of a flying machine.

The recently discovered lead mines in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin were said to be producing at the rate of 12,000 tons yearly.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

One-nineteenth of the island of Cuba was reported under cultivation.

All French vessels in English ports were seized by the latter government, and Napoleon retaliated by making all Englishmen in France prisoners of war.

The second relief expedition left New York to search for Sir John Franklin's arctic exploring party.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

A large number of women were arrested at Demassville and Williamstown, Ky., for expressing sympathy with the rebels, and were ordered deported south.

Two companies of infantry from Camp Douglas took possession of the Chicago Times office and destroyed part of its morning edition.

A peace convention at Cooper institute, New York, adopted resolutions denouncing the Civil War as unconstitutional.

The London Times predicted that the American Civil War never would end, except through the failure of men or of enthusiasm.

The national convention to urge a ship canal between the great lakes and the Mississippi was opened in a tent at Chicago, with Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States, presiding.

The Illinois House of Representatives adopted resolutions denouncing Gen. Burnside for violating a "God given right" in suppressing the publication of the Chicago Times.

Gen. Payne inaugurated a system of hiring ex-slaves to their former masters, the latter contracting to pay the men $8 monthly and the women $5.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The Massachusetts labor reform party appealed to the workingmen of the country for support, on the ground that one of the old parties belonged to the "past," and the other existed only for "spoils."

Mansfield T. Walworth, the novelist, was shot to death by his 19-year-old son in the Sturtevant House at New York.

The bridge accident at Dixon, Ill., by which over twenty persons were killed while watching a baptism, was attributed by the United Presbyterian of Philadelphia to an "unnecessary use" of the Lord's day, and attention was called to the death of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase shortly after he returned from a Sunday ride.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Li Hung Chang, premier of China, threatened war against France unless the latter recognized the Chinese claims to Annam.

Samuel J. Tilden was pronounced by ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana to be "one of the greatest men in America," who insisted on doing thoroughly everything he undertook.

The national free trade convention opened at Detroit with Anson Phelps Stokes, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and J. Sterling Morton among the delegates.

England annexed the vast African territory of the Bechuanas, north of the Orange Free State, because of the frequent wars of that tribe with the Boers.

The Bartholdi statue committee at New York appealed to the country for $150,000 with which to complete the pedestal of the statue of Liberty.

Twelve persons were killed and twenty-six injured in a panic on the newly opened Brooklyn bridge.

TEN YEARS AGO.

Ignatius Donnelly arrived in Chicago with plans for "reducing the suffering brought about through the infamous trust system."

The Plankinton bank failed at Milwaukee, with estimated liabilities of $1,100,000.

Over $60,000,000 in gold was said to have been exported from New York since the preceding Jan. 1.

The Chicago World's Fair was temporarily enjoined by Judge Stein from closing on Sundays.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Static: 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.	Ar. at Antioch
8:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:26 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
5:00 PM—No. 9, Daily ex Sunday	6:37 PM
4:00 PM—No. 13, Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.	Ar. Chicago.
7:16 AM—No. 14, Daily	10:20 AM
7:02 AM—No. 10, Daily ex Sunday	8:45 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:05 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:08 PM—No. 2, ...Daily.....	10:10 PM

SUNDAY—GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.	Ar. at Antioch
8:00 AM	10:03

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch,	Ar. at Chicago.
6:35 PM	8:40 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halsted street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

J. H. HANCOCK, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

G. H. HOCKNEY, V. C.,
C. M. CONFER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodman hall.

WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
JAMES S. GERRED, Recorder.

Madrigal.

When primroses begin to peer,
Though distant hills be capped with snow,
And one stray thrush will carol clear
To snowdrops drooping all a-row;
When building rooks caw as they pass,
And the sun gleams o'er misty plains,
Or melts the hoar-frost from the grass,
The blood runs brisker in the veins.
Then hey for the spring! when the sweet birds sing;
Both lads and lasses love the spring.

When sunshine fills the keen March air,
And rainbows whirl across the lea,
And the day veers from foul to fair,
And the sap runs in every tree;
When clouds go floating far and near,
And coltsfoot buds in miry lanes,
And all things feel the spring o' the year,
The blood runs merrier in the veins.
Then hey for the spring! when the sweet birds sing;
Both lads and lasses love the spring.
—John Todhunter.

Art Critic Stirs Connoisseurs.

Giulio Bonola, the well-known Italian art critic, has just finished his investigation in regard to the Santa Cecilia of Donatello and the results will presently be published. According to Bonola, the bas-relief in the British museum, which is regarded as the original "Santa Cecilia," is nothing but a copy. The critic asserts that he has found the authentic original in Padua.

Anxious to Please.

A Washington woman who is troubled with chronic nightmare, caused by heart failure, and who frequently cries out in her sleep, recently advertised for room and board "with a family who will not object to screaming in the night." Among the answers she received was one which asked, "How often would you require us to scream?"

The Best Cough Medecine.

I sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than of all similar preperations put together and it gives the best satisfaction of any medecine I ever sold. I guarantee every bottle of it. F. C. Juquith, Inland Mich. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Cold Baths Not Advisable.

Dr. Hacher (Munchener Med. Woch.) says that the method of hardening children by means of cold baths is not only unnecessary, but it is oftentimes injurious. It increases rather than diminishes their susceptibility to "colds," thus inducing coryza, throat affections, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Cost of Mining for Gold.

Half the citizens of Nome and other Alaskan cities have lost parts of their bodies by freezing, according to a returned miner. The gold seekers have paid a heavy price for the metal secured. They are minus either fingers, toes, noses, feet or legs, the heads and trunks being only parts of the body left uninjured.

Hear, Hear!

Woman's rights advocates say there is no reason why a woman should not support a husband if she thinks he is worthy. Louder, please, louder.—New York Telegram.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00

A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Sick Child.

He for whom the world was made
Can not lift his heavy head,
All its pretty curls puffed out,
Burnt with fevers, parched with drought.

He, the tyrant, whimsical,
With the round world for his ball,
In a dreadful patience lies,
Old since yesterday and wise.

Like a martyr on the rack
Smiles, his soft lips burnt to black,
While the fever still devours
His small body, sweet as flowers.

Dreadful patience like a sword
Stabs his mother's heart, dear Lord;
Make him naughty, wild and gay,
As he was but yesterday.

Little services he pays
With his kisses and his praise,
While his eyes ask pardon still
That he's troublesome and ill.

He lies smiling with a fire
In his cheeks blown high and higher,
By the wind of fever fanned,
Lord, his kisses on my hand!

Give me back my boy, I pray,
Turbulent, of yesterday,
Not this angel, like a sword
In his mother's heart, dear Lord!
—Katharine Tynan, in Spectator.

Let Me Walk With Thee.

O Master, let me walk with Thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me Thy secret, help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow of heart to move,
By some clear, winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay,
And guide them in the homeward way.

Teach me Thy patience; still with Thee
In closer, dearer company,
To work that keeps faith sweet and strong,
In trust that triumphs over wrong.

In hope that sends a shining ray
Far down the future's broadening way,
In peace that only Thou canst give,
With Thee, O Master, let me live.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents money back if not cured. Sold by W. T. Hill druggist.

Fashion Severely Criticised.

In his Easter morning sermon the Rev. W. H. Ramsey of the Unitarian church of the Messian in Louisville, Ky., said that the new woman of the highest culture will no more wear a bird's wing on her head than she would wear a human scalp. He added: "The Easter bonnet of to-day is too often the symbol of cruelty and thoughtlessness. Fashion makes barbarians of beautiful women."

Disease—But What's the Cure!

Should you, says an expert, wish to examine into the freshness of your eggs before breaking hold each one before a strong light and look directly through it. If fresh the white will be clear and the yolk round. Yes, of course, but the expert omits to state how to treat an egg with a rhomboid formation of yolk and a generally frowning countenance.

Gotham Police See Spirits.

A New York magistrate has refused to issue summonses or warrants for persons concerned in a Sunday spiritualistic seance, declining to sustain the police contention that a seance is a theatrical production. The police will have to confine their attention therefore to Sunday sales of ardent spirits.

Argentine's Immense Corn Crop.

The harvest of this year in the Argentine Republic is unprecedented. Exact data can not yet be obtained, but the best estimates show that the crop of corn (maize) will be approximately 3,500,000 tons, of which 1,000,000 tons will be retained for home consumption and for seed, leaving for export 2,500,000 tons.

Pork Responsible for Cancer.

Many English doctors are now convinced that the eating of pigs' flesh in different forms is greatly responsible for the increase of cancer. They point out that it is most common among the poor, whose chief meat is that of pigs, while the disease is extremely rare among the Jews.

Flock to Hear Layman.

The Rev. B. S. McKenzie, rector of St. James' Episcopal church in Macon, Mo., seems to have settled the empty pew problem. For six months laymen from the local congregations have occupied the pulpit at Sunday evening services, and the church has been crowded.

IDEAS OF AUSTRALIAN JUDGE.

Gems of Thought In His Closing Address to a Jury.

Chief Justice Sir John Madden of Australia is noted for his mellifluous style of addressing juries. Recently he presided over a curious breach of promise case in Melbourne and here are a few of his summing up remarks: "Women like to be approached by a process of steady, solid, honorable siege. A mere beating of tom-toms and letting off explosive fireworks does not affect them very much." "Adventuresses are women who trade upon the amorous or cerebral softness of men, young or old, and try to induce them to part with their money." "It has been suggested that a volcanic young Irishman (the defendant) should be permitted a greater range of expression than any one else, and I see no objection to that proposition." And this was Sir John's final hint to the jury in the matter of awarding damages: "A true lover, no doubt, would pay no regard to the fact that the lady had been the plaintiff in an action for breach of promise, but many suitors might be discouraged by it." The jury took the hint and ordered the "volcanic Irishman" to pay $1,500. The lady had asked for $25,000.

The Wisonsin Central Railway.

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth and the great Northwest. Pullman Sleepers, dining and cafe' cars and modern coaches make up the equipment. Agent can give you complete information. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Afflicted Animals.

Dogs more than any other domesticated animals suffer from rheumatism. When affecting the muscles of the chest and forearm it is well known as "kennel lameness," or "chest founder." At another time it resembles lumbago in the human subject. I have known many a fine brute to have a leg, or the whole body, so affected as to render the victim unable to move. Cures, not permanent, have been made with doses of salicylic acid. Horses are great sufferers. The causes of the disease in them are thought to be the same as in man. There is no cure. Racegoers remember poor Fairy, Mr. Rose's speedy mare, who, unable to rise from her bed of straw, was pried up with fence rails in order to make ready for her afternoon's race. She would come on the track in a most pitiable condition, all drawn up, stiff, cramped, too racked with pain to start a gallop, but after crawling around the course a few times would limber up and beat anything pitted against her.—New York Press.

When Dan Went to School.

Father didn't believe in sending the little chap to Sunday school until he was older and could do a little thinking on his own account.

"Children are so impressionable and they do get such wrong ideas," he said.

But somehow little Dan wheedled his mother into letting him go.

"Just this time, mamma, with sister Elsie, and I will listen hard and be so quiet."

Dan did listen, and he remembered, too—that is, in his own peculiar way. He rushed in with:

"Oh, mamma, what did the prettty lady mean? She said, 'The Lord has no sin on his heel.'"

Mother looked helplessly at Elsie, who puckered her brow a moment, distressed that her idol should be criticised, for she felt the displeasure in mamma's eye.

"Oh, Dannie, Miss Chapman didn't say that," she cried.

Then she remembered.

"I know, mamma; the teacher said, 'The Lord has no sin on his soul.'"

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers.

If you have offensive pimples, or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair mucous patches, swollen glands, skin itches and burns, sore lips or gums, eating, festering sores, sharp gnawing pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginning of deadly cancer. You may be permanently cured by taktng Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) made especially to cure the worst blood and skin diseases. Heals every sore or ulcer, even deadly cancer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula. Druggists, $1. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. No8—48y1

Care of Cut Glass.

With cut glass the extremes of heat and cold should be avoided. A dish will come to the ill fate characterized by an Irish cook as "spontaneous combustion, wid the accint on the second syllable," if brought from a cold closet into a heated dining-room. Potato parings, if left in the bottles over night, will cleanse them.

Our Imports From China.

The United States imported from China last year $27,189,283 worth. The large items are: Silk, $10,643,950; tea, $7,447,822; great skins, $2,127,267; wool, $2,039,895; matting, $1,302,881. Some interesting items are: Firecrackers, $103,328; dog skins, $71,362; bristles, $397,962.

Superstition of the East.

Neither Hindus nor Japanese will ever willingly sleep with their heads to the north.

Lengthening the Luncheon Hour.

Just as Londoners are becoming familiar with the "quick-lunch" idea, calling it the very latest American wrinkle, we get reports here from all quarters that the real and only latest luncheon whim with our business men is to make it an affair of more or less leisure. They have learned that "don't hurry" lunching clubs are own cousins to the "don't worry" organizations and are quite as beneficial to health and happiness. There really never has been any reason why a man should put up with inconveniences in taking his luncheon that he would not abide in his own home, and yet a popular impression has prevailed that he must submit to these in order to be considered a successful business man—one who gave all his attention to business and hardly took time enough to eat.

A Woman's Complexion.

It is rank foolishness to attempt to remove sallowness or greasiness of the skin by the use of cosmetics, or local treatment, as advocated by the beauty doctors. The only safe and sure way that a woman can improve her complexion is by purifying and enriching the blood, which can only be accomplished by keeping the liver healthy and active. The liver is the sent of disease and blood polution. Green's August Flower acts directly on the liver, cleanses and enriches the blood, purifies the complexion. It also cures constipation biliousness, nervousness and induces refreshing sleep. A single bottle of August Flower has been known to cure the most pronounced and distressing cases of dyspepsin and indigestion. New trial size 25 cents regular size, 75 cents. W. T. Hill druggist.

DEATH RESULT OF ORDEAL.

Guilty Man's Punishment Hard to Account For.

Here is a strange story from Egypt: Taha Ali and Ahmed Hamad carried on the business of butchers in partnership. Taha Ali informed Ahmed Hamad that a sum of money belonging to the partnership, which had been left with him, had been stolen. Ahmed Hamad did not believe the story and accused Taha Ali of theft. They decided to refer the matter to a fakir who had settled in the neighborhood, to be tried by a system of ordeal. The two men accordingly went to the fakir. He copied some passages from certain religious books in his possession upon a native writing board with European copying ink, washed off the writing with water into a bowl, dipped some bread into the water and divided the bread and water between the two disputants, telling them that the one who was in the wrong would become very ill. After eating the bread and drinking the water the two disputants went away. Taha Ali was shortly afterward seized with violent pains, and returning to the fakir confessed that he had stolen the money. His condition became rapidly worse, and he died a few hours later. The medical examination disclosed no sign of poisoning.

His Last Hope Realized.

In the first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1889 the editor of a paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the big race one fine day in April. During his traveling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water which, together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhoea which it seemed almost impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one of his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medecine was soon noticed and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep in a fortnight. That one little bottle worked a complete cure, and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggests this item. For sale by all druggists.

Immigration and Armies.

From the number of soldiers now comprised in the standing army of the United States to the immigration statistics for the last fiscal year seems a far cry, so unconnected might the two sets of figures appear. Yet that there is a connection between the two censuses there can be no doubt.

Since the reduction in the army to the minimum size authorized by law, 59,600, the ratio of soldiers to the population is one to every thirteen hundred inhabitants, which is a smaller ratio than that of any other large country on the globe.

When one remembers this, one is prepared for the increase in immigration—167,930 more than last year. The total number of immigrants for the year ending in June, given by the commissioner of Immigration, was 780,798. And that does not take in the arrivals from Mexico or Canada. Italy furnishes the greater percentage, while Austria-Hungary comes in second. Russia also forms a chief source of immigration.

All Aid Russia's Greatness.

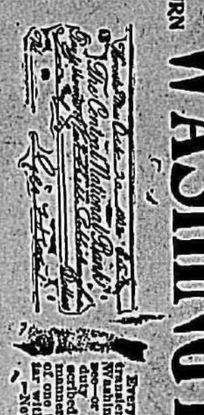
In the matter of equipment the Russian army is up to date in every particular. It has a special balloon department, cyclist corps—even dogs are pressed into the service of the great white czar.

Value of Oil of Jasmine.

Oil of jasmine, at $540 per pound, is the next scent in point of value to otto of roses.

$2. TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN

He sees all there is to see of Washington and in the modest and unpretentious record of his experiences he becomes well acquainted with the handsome city and its people.—New York Times.



Everything which the most ardent visitor to the Nation's capital can desire to see or think it has is described in the simple manner—is described in the simple manner characteristic of one thoroughly familiar with the subject.—New York Tribune.

Senators Hoar, Hanna, Foraker, Burnham and Penrose sent their $5.00 checks immediately upon receipt of "Around the Capital;" so did Congressmen Grosvenor, Olmsted, Connell, Naphen, Ruppert, Belmont, Long, Nevin, Powers, McDermott, Smith, Sibley, Lever, Sparkman, Wright and Otjen, although not obligated by any order. The merits of the book speak for itself. For sale by all book dealers or sent postpaid to any part of the world on receipt of price.

Cloth, $2.00. Half Morocco, $3.00. Full Morocco, $5.00.

THE NUTSHELL PUB. CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The most valuable feature of the book is its series of pictures and caricatures of men prominent in national life to-day.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

That which does not arouse enthusiasm within us with dry sayings, is often brought vividly before us and like a streak of lightning awakens our faculties, is the adept use of pen and pencil by a gifted artist, and such is the merit of the book before us, which is not only very interesting and amusing but instructive in the highest degree.—New York Staats Zeitung.

The Difference.

A woman will take the smallest drawer in a bureau for her own private use, and will store it with dainty fragments of ribbon and scraps of lace, foamy ruffles, velvet doings for the neck, bundles of old love letters, pieces of jewelry, handkerchiefs, fans, things that no man knows the names of, all sorts of articles that you couldn't catalogue in a column, and at any time she can go to that drawer and pick out anything she wants without disturbing anything else. Whereas a man, having the biggest, deepest and widest drawer assigned to him, will put into it a couple of socks, a collar box, an old necktie, two handkerchiefs, a pipe and a pair of suspenders and to save his life he can't shut the drawer without leaving more ends of things sticking out than there are things in it.

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place remote from civilization a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in burns, cuts, wounds, ulcers, etc., lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Its the best on earth, 25 cents at W. T. Hill's drug store.

The Message of the Lark.

"Sweetheart—Sweetheart—Sweetheart!"
Calleth the meadow lark
Thro' the rose of dawn to me,
So loud and so sweet—oh, hark!
How tenderly, liquidly clear,
Over the meadows, I hear
"Sweetheart—Sweetheart—Sweetheart!"

And I think of my dearest across the sea—
The blue, blue sea that holds us apart—
For there is a message that softly breathes
Thro' the voice of the lark—
"Sweetheart—Sweetheart!"

"Sweetheart—Sweetheart—Sweetheart!"
Calleth the meadow lark
Thro' the rose of dawn to me,
And this is the message—hark!
My thoughts are lovebirds true
That wing the smiles to you,
"Sweetheart—Sweetheart—Sweetheart!"

And I think of my dearest across the sea—
The sea that cannot hold us apart—
While this is the message that fondly breathes
Thro' the voice of the lark—
"Sweetheart—Sweetheart!"
—Ella Higginson in Woman's Home Companion.

Courage.

When tenderest arms that around thee twined
Have loosed their hold,
When, in the shadow of Love's shrine
Fond eyes grow cold,
Then bid thy soul stand firm and true,
And nothing rue.

If faith be found a shattered seed,
Smile and pass on;
And let no shivering heartstring plead
For what is gone.
For every broken idol dead
Be comforted.

If dreams of life must fade and break,
Then let them go;
And with unfaltering courage take
The hand of woe.
If firmly clasped it soon shall prove
Kinder than love.

Though every hope shall mock thy heart
With empty lies,
Though every treasured dream depart
Lift tearless eyes.
Make thy soul strong enough to stand
Without joy's hand.
—Clare Beatrice St. George in Bloomington Pantagraph.

Queen's Two Hundred Rings.

Queen Christina of Spain has no fewer than 200 rings of a royal kind. She makes a point of wearing them all in turn, changing the rings on her fingers every time she changes her dress, which she does four or five times a day.

Decimal Fractions.

Decimal fractions were invented by a German, Johann Muëller of Nuremburg, in the year 1464.

Indians are occasionally troubled with red aunts.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Study Criminology.

The Russian ministers of the interior and of public instruction have appropriated $250,000 to be expended on a criminalist institute, and for salaries of professors of criminology in various universities.

There are two warring schools of criminologist in Russia. One is composed of disciples of Prof. Liszt, who teaches that crime is the result of social circumstances. The other is made up of those who believe in Lombroso's theory that crime is due to physical peculiarities.

Specially selected criminals will be placed at the disposal of representatives of both schools. At the institute in St. Petersburg, professors will illustrate their lectures to students with living criminals.

These "horrible examples" will be freed from the punitive regime and placed wholly under the control of the professors.—New York World.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and colds to be unequnled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland of Bentorville, Va. serves as example. He writes: I had bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles wnolly cured me. Equally effective in curing all lung and throat troubles, consumption pneumonia and grip. Guaranteed by W. T. Hill druggist. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00.

Bibles Bound in Tin.

In Uganda rats are some of the worst opponents to their work which missionaries have to contend against. The Bibles sent out by the Church Missionary Society to the natives are promptly eaten by the Uganda rats, which overrun the country in enormous swarms and devour any book they come across. Bibles going to Uganda are now bound in tin, which preserves them from being destroyed by vermin.

The Easiest Way.

He—When a man buys his wife a dress that doesn't match her complexion, what is the result?

She—Why she changes it.

He—Changes what—the dress?

She—No; her complexion.

Heaven Forbid!

"We shouldn't whine," said the theatrical thug, "about the decadence of the stage, but we should realize what dangers we have escaped. Just suppose the dramatic hacks should get tired dramatizing historical novels and should start to work and begin the novelization of Shakespeare's plays!"

Worst of all Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years" she writes: I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I am completely recovered. For liver kidney stomach and bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50 cents It is guaranteed by W. T. Hill druggist.

Peers Who Own Saloons.

It is interesting in view of recent licensing legislation in England to note that between 300 and 400 public houses are owned by members of the house of lords. Lord Derby is by far the largest owner, with seventy-two licensed houses. The duke of Bedford has half a hundred houses. One member of the cabinet—the duke of Devonshire—has forty-seven.

Paul Deschanel a Coming Man.

A good many Frenchmen think that Paul Deschanel, ex-president of the chamber of deputies, is a coming president of the Republic. It is said that he entertains that opinion himself. He is young, rich, clever, the most well-groomed politician of his party, a favorite in society, a member of the academy and high in the favor of the czar.